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The Front Page

THE Battle of the Mediterranean is not won, and will not be won for a long time yet. It might even be lost. Its loss would not necessarily spell the defeat of the United Nations, but it would immensely prolong the struggle. Its winning will practically end the war. The economic and political situation of the Axis is not such that it can endure the complete control of the Mediterranean by its enemies.

The battle is not won, but it is very well begun. Its present stage is such as to enable us to think, and talk and plan with some confidence for a restoration of normal economic procedures at a date not much more distant than a year from now. Only a very serious setback to our present military projects could give the Axis the courage which they will need in order to face yet one more winter of conflict in October or November of 1943.

That the end of the war will see an extremely strong demand for the restoration of normal economic procedures we have not the slightest doubt. That, it seems to us, is the moral to be drawn from the Republican victories in the United States. That is the moral to be drawn from the desperate haste with which the C.C.F. in our own country is turning to the denunciation of bureaucracy. That is the moral to be drawn from innumerable expressions of distaste and resentment about the operations of the various controls and regimentations, in both countries, which are unavoidable during a great war but which run counter to all the instincts of North American character. We can therefore see no reason why business enterprises which are today strong in the two factors of liquid assets and public goodwill should not look forward with confidence to being equally strong at the end of the war, and to being freed from the confining shackles of wartime controls.

We do not, in other words, believe that the "brave new world" which we shall all set about building as soon as we have disposed of German aggression will be a world in which the operations of production and distribution will be carried on by the state, or by the agents of the state, or under any very strict control by the state or its agents. That there will be more limitations on the economic behavior of individuals and associations of individuals than there were before the war we do fully believe; but they will be the kind of limitations which restrict freedom of action at one point only to enlarge it at another and more important point. Corporations may well be prohibited from doing some things that some of them used to like to do. Trade unions will certainly be prohibited from doing some things that some of them used to do; they have not hitherto been prohibited from doing anything that their numbers and financial strength made possible, and the results of this excessive freedom have been occasionally alarming. Some kinds of international freedom are likely to be restricted; we cannot quite see national governments restoring the full and unlimited freedom of the citizen to remove his wealth from within the jurisdiction by converting it into gold and exporting the gold without having to obtain a government license,—not at least for some years after the war. But these things will not materially handicap the efforts of enterprising men to make a profit by providing the goods and services that their fellow-men want.

There will be more planning than there was, but it will not be the kind of planning which can be carried out only by *ordering* A to do this and B not to do that. It will not be that kind of planning, for the simple reason that A and B are both fed up with being ordered. A has been in the army, and B has been doing a "controlled" business, or working in a job to which Selective Service sent him. They have tolerated this regimentation while Herr Hitler was there to be dealt with, but they do not like it, and they won't tolerate it when Herr Hitler is out of the way. So planning will be more on the line of making it attractive and profitable to do the things that the government wants done, rather than compelling people to do them. And we shall all be much happier, except perhaps the controllers.

In this new work by Fred Steiger, "Grand Champion", there may be seen a marked contrast with the Saskatoon artist's earlier paintings which present a serious or tragic motif. "Farmer in a holiday mood, sporting his prize ribbon", is how the author describes it.

Peril of Statistics

THE astounding news that the statistic of the physical output of goods in Canada has been completely revised by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the ground that it was overweighted for civilian goods and underweighted for military goods, and was thus inadequately representing the actual volume of production at the present time, will have consequences much more far-reaching than the mere recalculation of the figures for the past score of months. It will sow the seeds of a grave suspicion of all statistics when used—as for example the cost-of-living statistic is now being used—for the purpose of government control of some productive or distributive operation. The commodity dollar, for another example, is a purely statistical concept, and has long been popular with those whose faith in statistics is ardent and flourishing; but there have always been those of us who feared that the politicians in power would be tempted at times to dictate to the statisticians in order to achieve some political purpose, and that the statisticians would not be able to defend themselves by arguing that their statistics were infallible. We now have an official admission that in one very important field they aren't.

The truth is that any statistic must be compounded according to a certain recipe, or formula for weighting the different components, and the long-continued use of the same recipe will always result in a gradual, often imperceptible, departure from the accurate representation of the facts; in the long run the formula will have to be recalculated to bring its results into line with common sense. For that reason the incautious use of statistics, unchecked, as the basis of government policy is always dangerous; and the greater the impact of the policy is upon the current operations of production and distribution, the greater is the danger.

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Enemy's Underside

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Mr. Hepburn's Poor Press

IF THE reaction of the Ontario press to the resignation of Mr. Hepburn were an accurate clue to the reaction of the Ontario electorate, we should be forced to conclude that the hold of that colorful figure upon the imaginations of the rural and urban voters had become pretty insecure. We do not think the case is quite as bad as that. After all, the enthusiasm of the shrewd and hard-boiled editors of the smaller newspapers for the ex-premier has never been on a par with that of the voters; and we suspect that a judiciously chosen slogan (having nothing whatever to do with any legitimate subject of provincial legislation or administration) and a few campaign wisecracks would probably put "Mitch" back almost where he was in the affections of the majority of the Ontario constituencies. In other words, we doubt whether Col. Drew could win an Ontario election next month, even with the assistance of the C.C.F.

But from the point of view of any design to make Mr. Hepburn a national figure, the chilly expressions of the Ontario editors are of prime importance. Ontario knows "Mitch" at first hand; it has seen him talking from the manure-spreaders and the county fair judges' stands. The rest of Canada has not, and will take its view of him largely from the Ontario press. The fact that he can present testimonials from Mr. Tim Buck and Mr. J. P. Bickell will not greatly help; in fact they will to some extent cancel out. The editors quite plainly regard him as an irresponsible and unpredictable and erratic personality, whose great abilities have not been nearly as useful to the province of Ontario as it had a right to expect. His advance agents have very little in the way of a "good press" with which to persuade outsiders to book him in the role of a savior of his country. And when they argue that he still has the voters, they will run up against the answer: Why then is he afraid to hold six long overdue by-elections?

Succession Duties

WE ARE not disposed to accept the rebuke which the Kingston *Whig-Standard* directs at Mr. F. D. L. Smith's reference in our columns to the operations of the Hepburn Government in reopening the Succession Duty settlements of old estates. If it were true that "the new Provincial Treasurer and his staff retrieved for the people of Ontario millions of dollars which had been stolen from them by the filing of false statements and the hiding of proper information," we can only say that the Government would have been derelict in its duty in not prosecuting the filers of these false statements and the concealers of this information—all of whom (if still alive) could have been identified and proceeded against with the greatest ease. No such cases are recorded to have been undertaken.

The "scandal" of the tax-free bonds, to which the *Whig-Standard* refers, was scandalous only as regards the state of the law. The bonds were issued with the tax-free privilege at a time when this was considered to be of small importance; when the succession duty became heavy they should have been repurchased—as

(Continued on Page Three)

These pictures might be from northern Quebec or the highlands of Ontario, but actually they are from the shores of Scotland's Loch Ness. Here men of the Canadian Forestry Corps are using the skill acquired as lumbermen in Canada to convert into much needed timber the forests of Scotland. Thus is saved the valuable shipping space which would be used were lumber sent from our country.

Skidding heavy timbers like these is all in the day's work for Pte. Joe Lessard, French-Canadian lumberjack. Below is shown another Canadian Forester hauling a load of Scottish pine to the mill

DEAR MR. EDITOR

A Pigeon-Holed Generation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I bring to your attention a situation which must be causing bewilderment and concern to many young Canadian business and professional men?

Though disliking to give my personal experience as an example, I feel that perhaps I may best illustrate my point by outlining a brief summary of my own position, which must be equally applicable to numerous others.

I am a young, married lawyer 33 years old, with one dependant, and have been practising my profession with moderate success since 1934. On the outbreak of war I associated myself with the Dalhousie University contingent of the C.O.T.C. and eventually, at some expense to the government and after considerable effort on my part, completed the prescribed course and received qualifications as a 2nd Lieutenant.

Upon endeavoring to enlist in the army, I was instructed that no junior officers were acceptable for active service over 30 years of age. The same situation apparently applies in the Air Force with the age limit recently being advanced to 32.

Swallowing my disappointment, I next volunteered for duty with a Reserve unit, but was informed that I would have to enter as a private and repeat the training I had just undergone. Naturally, this did not appeal to me as logical.

I then, through the N.S. Barristers Society, in reply to a written request, expressed my willingness to serve the government in a civil capacity on one of the numerous boards, committees or other bodies which have come into being since the commencement of war, and for which my training might make me suitable. This culminated in an interview with the Price Board officials during which it was pointed out to me that any such positions were not open, except in a last resort, to persons physically fit between the ages of 19 and 45.

Apparently, I am too old to serve my country in the field and not old enough to serve it otherwise. This leaves me, and doubtless many many others, in the somewhat anomalous position that we must continue to apply ourselves to non-essential civilian work, while the government keeps impressing us with the all-too-apparent truth that "nothing matters now but victory."

Of course, business is good, and most of us can and do buy victory bonds and savings certificates. But surely there must be some more direct way open to serve for almost a generation of Canadians in similar circumstances to my own.

Halifax, N.S. CHARLES F. LONGLEY.

Russia is Still Poor

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I SHOULD like to enter a mild protest against the pictures which accompanied the article on Russia in your number of November 7.

No applause for Russia can be too great, but to illustrate it with photographs which lead to the impression that every child in Russia has a luxurious play room, and every baker someone to manicure his nails, is to ridicule the heroism of the Russian people.

Russian soldiers fight to-day, as they did in the last war, with a stubborn courage, stimulated by magnificent love of their country. They fight on black bread and cabbage soup.

The Russian people—the poorest in material possessions of the white races—maintain magnificent morale in mud huts, on a standard of living far below that for which our young people are told they are foolish to fight.

That is the glory of Russia. There is every reason to be thankful that the present Russian government has been far more competent, in supplying its soldiers, than was the government in the late War, but it is absurd to use some of the worst propaganda pictures issued by that government to create a misunderstanding of the situation.

It is not fair to the Russian people that they should be pictured as enjoying an incredibly high standard of living. It tends to a serious underestimate of their courage and patriotism.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG.

Animal Thinking

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE interesting article by Dyson Carter, "Can Animals Think?" reminds me that years ago I owned an Indian pony old enough to be wise in the ways of the ranch country. He could make his passage through a three-strand barbed-wire fence in perfect safety with a stock saddle on his back, if his rider would part the wires and give him about two and a half feet of clearance. He knew all about the barbs, and moved very slowly and carefully.

This pony was tethered on the range with a light chain fastened by a swivel to a pin driven in the ground. One day I was undecided whether to move him. While I stood by the pin he came near and seemed to be considering the matter with me. Then, reaching a decision, he caught the peg in his teeth, pulled it out and dropped it on the ground.

The action cited seems to point to at least an incipient form of reasoning.

Prescott, Ont. (REV.) J. N. BECKSTEAD.

Rental Regulations

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR Ottawa correspondent, Mr. G. C. Whittaker, in your issue of October 17, says: "Out of the controversy comes the disclosure that householders are discouraged from taking strangers into their homes by the Gordon Board regulations designed to protect tenants from eviction, which apply to rooms as well as to apartments and houses."

This statement repeats a common misapprehension. The Rental regulations which are applicable to apartments and houses do not apply to rooms in a house which are rented in the ordinary way. The law with regard to these has not been affected by the Rental regulations and it is always possible for the householder to get rid of a tenant upon giving reasonable notice, which in the case of a weekly tenancy would be one week, and in the case of a monthly tenancy one month.

Ottawa, Ont. RUSSEL SMART,
Real Property Administrator.

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THE FRONT PAGE

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we believe they ultimately were by one of the best actions of Mr. Hepburn's Government. But while they were still extant they could not be taxed even for succession duty; and if they were legitimately in the possession of the decedent while he was still alive there could have been no justification for refusing the exemption to his estate. If, of course, the bonds were substituted for other and taxable assets after his death there was a clear case of fraud. No charge of this kind was ever brought before the courts.

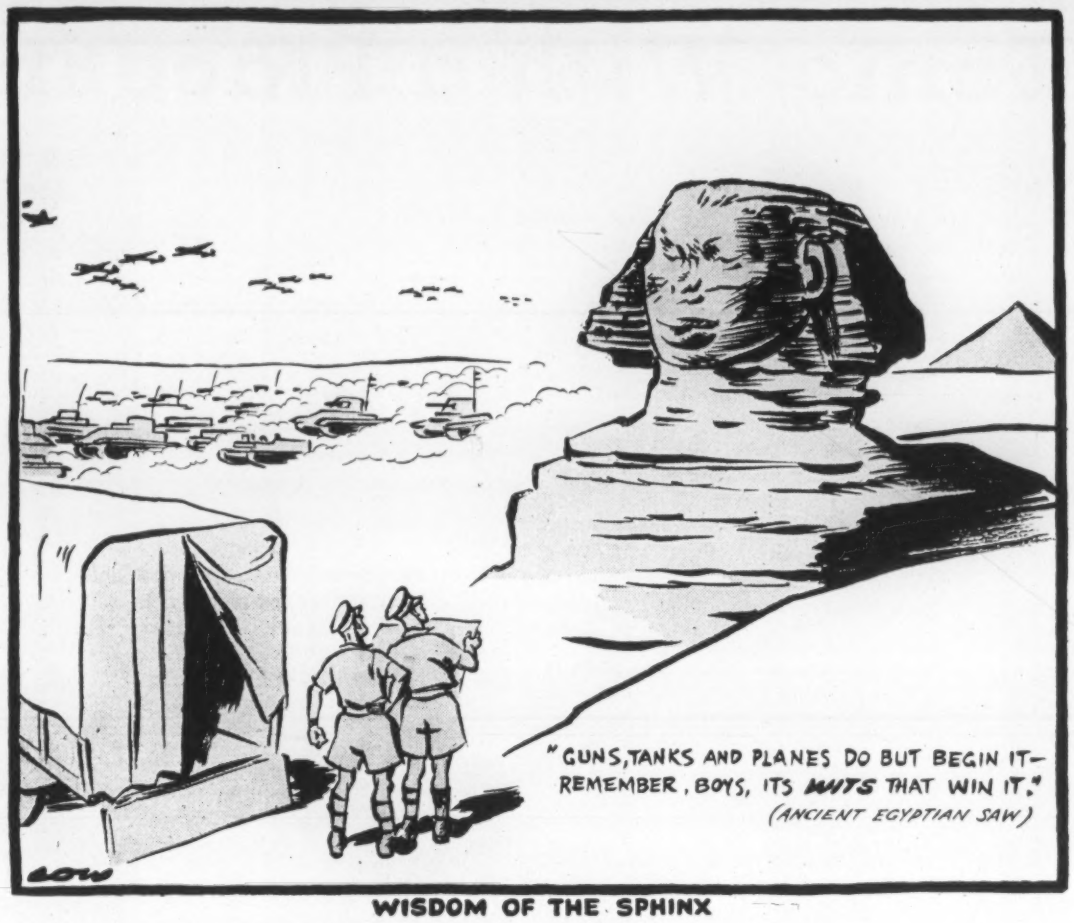
The *Whig-Standard's* argument that executors "hastened to pay what was honestly owing to the province" is almost wholly invalid. The voluntary settlements to which it refers were due to the fantastic penalties which the law enabled the government to claim, the latitude of interpretation in the matter of donations *inter vivos*, and the impediments placed in the way of all efforts to seek the protection of the courts. Most of the settlements were for sums which were insignificant in comparison with the sums claimed; and the additions to the taxes already paid were largely effected by classifying as donations *inter vivos* large amounts of gifts which could not properly be regarded as made in anticipation of death and for the sake of avoiding succession duty. One estate, for example, whose decedent had been in the habit of paying the annual deficits of a symphony orchestra, was faced with the claim that all of these should have been totalled up and added to the valuation of the estate, thus vastly increasing not only the total but also the rate at which it was taxable. If he had spent the same money on whiskey there could have been no claim, but he chose instead to spend it in helping to provide music for his community and his heirs were therefore taxed.

Mr. Duplessis as Savior

MR. MAURICE DUPLESSIS is to the fore again with a demand for the recognition of the British North America Act as a "treaty" between the provinces, and especially between the French province of Quebec and the English-speaking provinces, with the corollary that it cannot be changed without the explicit consent of all the contracting parties. This is a doctrine to which, when it is confined to the sphere of moral obligation as distinct from strict legal enforcement, we are ready to give our entire agreement. But we are not ready to take lessons in respect for "treaty" obligations from Mr. Duplessis, whose chief performance in that direction when he was Premier of Quebec was the enactment of legislation depriving the English language of all authority in the statutes of that province. That he was ultimately compelled to repeal that legislation, not so much by the majority opinion of his electors as by the protests of the lawyers of Quebec about the appalling state of confusion which it caused by upsetting the interpretation of a mass of private Acts in which the English text had always been the governing one, is neither here nor there; Mr. Duplessis' good faith as a treaty observer is to be judged by what he did of his own free will and not by what he did under pressure of necessity.

But in a legal sense the concept of the province of Quebec as an independent, negotiating, treaty-making entity is fatal to any real idea of nationhood on the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Duplessis pretended to be arguing against the abolition of the principle of dual sovereignty in Canada and the establishment of a single sovereignty vested in a legislative union. He knows perfectly well that outside of the Toronto *Globe and Mail* there is no demand for any such union. What the great majority of the people of Canada—who after all have some historical sense—really want is the continuance of the dual sovereignty system, with the utmost possible sovereign power vested in the provinces but subject always to the limitation that it shall not prevent the existence and functioning of a real and effective nationhood.

Nobody in the other provinces wants to interfere with the educational system, or the control of property and civil rights, or the methods of solemnization of matrimony, in the province of Quebec. Under the inevitable pressure of a war which even Mr. Duplessis does not claim that Quebec was entitled to prevent our entering, some of the provincial rights relating to property have to be impinged upon; but the impinging has been done by strictly constitutional means, by a Government supported by the great majority of the Quebec federal representatives, and will be terminated at the end of the war. If Mr. Duplessis can make capital in Quebec by representing himself as the savior of that province from the horrors of legislative union the voters of Quebec are less intelligent than we take them to be.



WISDOM OF THE SPHINX

The Debt to Britain

THE debt which Canada owes to the past generations of the British people who through their successive governments transferred to the Canadian people the sovereign right to administer their own affairs is one of those things about which most of us feel very deeply but few of us can talk very wisely. It is like the debt which we owe to our parents, and which our communities owe to the men and women of past generations who founded them and gave them their character. To feel it is normal for every decent citizen; to talk about it suggests the idea of repaying it, which is impossible and undesirable. We repay it best by putting our successors under a similar debt to our own generation.

For that reason we question the wisdom of Viscount Bennett in devoting so large a portion of his Toronto speech to the debt of Canada to past British governments. We cannot repay those governments; they are dead and gone. Lord Bennett himself at the time of the Ottawa Agreements, ten years ago, did not feel that the debt required any very extensive recognition in terms of trade concessions to the Government which had succeeded them. The best, perhaps the only possible, repayment that we can ever make consists in simply behaving in a manner befitting a nation which has inherited the priceless traditions of British freedom. If we do that we shall probably be satisfying the British people of the present day and our own consciences as well; and that is about all that anybody can ask.

Incidentally one of the things we should have to avoid doing in that event would be the shipping back to Britain of British-born immigrants to this country merely because in a period of worldwide economic dislocation they find themselves unable to secure employment in Canada. Lord Bennett's Government did a good deal of that in the early 'thirties, and SATURDAY NIGHT protested against it at the time, not because of our debt to Britain, but because of our debt to the British tradition of humanity and decency.

But in one part of his speech Lord Bennett appeared to suggest that there is one item of freedom which Britain has not given us, and for which we need not therefore feel any debt, that item being the control of our own constitution. "I would like to remind you," he said, "that the B.N.A. Act cannot be amended at Ottawa. . . That rests in amendment at Westminster." If this means that His Lordship is prepared to maintain, in the Upper House at Westminster which he now adorns, that the British Parliament is not under a constitutional obligation to enact any amendment to the British North America Act for which the Canadian Parliament submits a properly authorized and executed memorial, we think that he is under a grave misapprehension, and that he would find only a handful of the most "backwoods" of his fellow Peers to agree with him. Should the Westminster Parliament refuse to enact such an amendment, there could be only one possible consequence; the Canadian Parliament which asked for it would have to ask, in the same manner and with the same responsibility, for the application to Canada of the principles already applied to all the rest of the self-governing Dominions, all of which have the right to amend their own constitutions. It is impossible to conceive of that request being refused.

Lord Bennett's speech was the kind of thing which makes Professor Frank Scott's language sound reasonable, which is to us a sufficient reason why it should not have been delivered.

That Makes Up For Some Bad Nights

WE WERE waiting for the bus, as we have waited every working day, staring at one another, but not speaking because we hadn't been introduced. A number of us picked a newspaper out of the box, put in our three cents and read the headings with idle attention. Once in the bus we would go into the news with some earnestness, turning over pages and poking our elbows into a neighbor as we always do. One of the prettiest of the girls peeked with sidelong glances at the paper owned by the stately man with grey hair and three chins. The rest just stood around.

Down the street in haste came a smart woman of any age between thirty and fifty. She came to the paper box, put in some silver and took out five copies of the paper. Someone must have raised questioning eyebrows, for she turned with her head held high and with a world of pride in her eyes. "I need a lot," she said. "My boy won the Distinguished Flying Cross this morning."

She turned back towards her house up the street and departed just as the bus arrived. We all started talking at once and—it is possible that some of us may get acquainted before the winter's over. The bus-driver made the sanest comment: "That makes up for some of her bad nights."

J. E. M.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

SADIE, one of the biggest and best-known of circus elephants, is dead. The fact in itself doesn't interest us, but we wonder about the fellow who named her. We think of him as a man with a temper, trying to get even with some girl.

•

THE QUEER CASE OF GLORIA

A young pianist, sweet and coy
  Played Chopin with exceeding charm
And broke the heart of many a boy
  Who hadn't done her any harm.

"I will not marry," she declared
  To each and every one that came
Urging her duty to be paired
  With him, and change her maiden name.

"I have a reputation, sir,"
  She said, "as Gloria Alice Bell,
My quarterly recitals stir
  The Critics and they treat me well.

"Why should I change to 'Mrs. Chucks'
  Or any other name like that,
When I can get two hundred bucks
  Per evening? Thank you! Here's your hat!"

A farm-boy, lately come to town,
  Who knew he had no sort of chance
Put thirty-seven dollars down
  For twenty lessons, in advance.

Two nights a week he came and tried
  His scales, a sad infinitude.
But Gloria, in her sinful pride,
  Would not admit ineptitude.

"I'll teach the brute," she fiercely said,
  Her countenance exceeding grim.
Oh, what a weary life she led
  —Until she upped and married him!

Her husband never played again
  Having secured the queen of queens.
—Hail to the diplomatic man
  Who gets his way by zig-zag means!

•

The Honorable Mr. Justice Riddell has been blessed with eleven honorary Doctorates from Colleges here-and-yonder. Surely it would be no good to refer to him in our off-hand way as "Doc. Riddell." That would be frivolity. It might be more impressive (though inconvenient) to call him Doc Doc Doc Doc Doc Doc Doc Doc Doc Doc Doc Riddell. But maybe the sentences run concurrently.

•

Quoting from John Milton: "The barbarous pride of a Hunnish or Norwegian stateliness." John was half-right. Norwegians are stately and proud, but in a civilized manner—until the Huns get in their hair.

•

The Economic Man in Canada is going about these days with his hands tied behind him and his ankle dragging a ball-and-chain. But he's getting enough to eat, which is a comfort. Perhaps when this war is over he'll find a political blacksmith to knock off his fetters. If he doesn't Freedom will shriek again, as she did when Kosciusko fell.

•

HIDEOUS HIATUS

"Eh, war's a heinous sin,"
  The Cornish people say.
"There are no onions in
  Our meat-an'-tatie pie."

•

A chap named Wilgress has been named Canadian Minister to Russia. One of our contribs. has that name, but he's not a minister; just a layman but of almost intolerable charm. If that charm runs in the family Stalin is going to get a treat.

•

The padres at the front are encouragers, not fighters. A friend puts it in this way: "They are not supposed to assist in the lay-activities of the Regiments." To call a commando-raid a lay activity is mildness at its peak.

•

We had a chance last week to go to a lecture. We considered it seriously for a while and then decided instead to have a tooth out. It was a briefer pain.

Music Is a Tonic, With a Place in Total War

Sir Ernest MacMillan, Director, looks to see if he and his orchestra are "in the groove."

By Marion Wade

IN TOTAL war it is essential to waste no time, material or money which may be profitably applied to the war effort in production or strategy. But it is important, too, to keep alive those civilized things which we may allow to perish in our fight to save them. We must keep fresh the activities in music, literature and the arts, without which our civilian lives would undergo a mental blackout and cultural disorganization.

True, we can deprive ourselves of the enjoyment of music and class it with the sweets of life, rationed like sugar. Music takes time, materials, men. It will not of itself keep us alive and it will not destroy the enemy. But, it will fortify our imagination and our courage.

For all the strength of our armed forces, we have still a bigger civilian than military population which, though settled down grimly for a long war, must go on despite the nerve strain of bad news and anxiety. Home life is disrupted, monotony and boredom are ever-present. Throughout the long pull ahead, let us not deprive ourselves of the curative and energizing powers of music.

Music is an escape from reality into the fresh, open spaces of the world of fancy. Music restores health, the sense of proportion, serenity. With music, one can look beyond the distresses of today into the sweeter world of tomorrow. Music brings fortitude and a renewal of spirit. Its tonic, stimulating effect is urgently needed in war to bring variety and interest into life, to balance the bleakness of work and sacrifice.

PART of the tonic effect of music is to permit those of us not endowed with genius to enjoy the spontaneity and freshness of creative art. Nazism forestalls originality, freshness and independence—even in styles of music. Democracy on the other hand permits music to celebrate delicacy of feeling and humanity of outlook, two characteristics which thrive among free peoples. In our time, it is important to keep hearing music, that our minds may be refreshed and our spirits kept alive and free.

To this end, British composers have given us great music, mighty music; and Canadians have learned to interpret British works with sensitivity and skill.

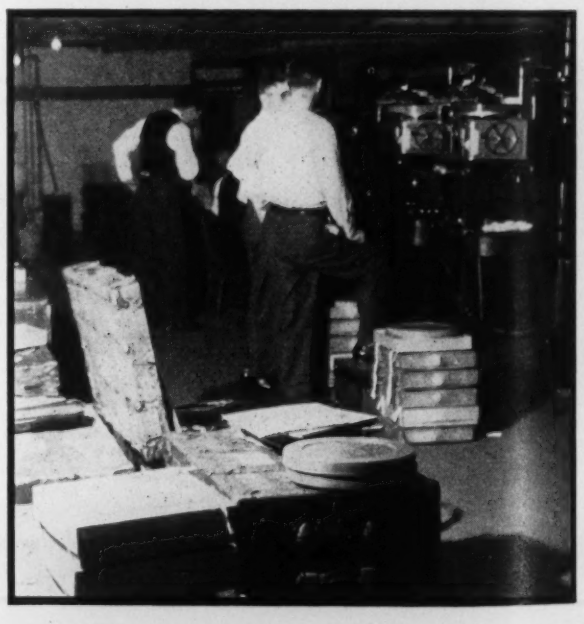
Because these essential truths about the importance of music in wartime seemed in danger of being overlooked, Sir Ernest MacMillan, last Spring in Toronto's Massey Hall, began wielding his baton before the Toronto Symphony Orchestra so that there might be placed on wax Canadian renditions of famous English compositions for the enjoyment of music lovers across Canada.

THESE records are now part of RCA Victor's current list of titles of distinguished music. The Toronto Symphony records number more than a dozen and include works by Sir Edward Elgar, Gustav Holst and William Byrd. The Planets Suite of Gustav Holst is the first such recording in our generation, the only other existing record of this suite having been made in England years ago when the composer himself conducted the London Philharmonic. These are the first commercial records of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra — the only other major Canadian orchestra ever to have made commercial recordings being the Montreal Festivals Orchestra, recorded by RCA Victor in choral works.

Sir Ernest MacMillan, Canadian composer-director, enjoys great popularity all over the Dominion as a conductor. In the West, MacMillan Listeners' Clubs number over twenty thousand members. It is expected an eager audience in Canada will welcome the contribution to refreshing music in the new records of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, some views of the making of which are given in the accompanying pictures.

Muriel Donnellan, playing first of two harps in Holst's clear, celestial "Planets Suite."

French Horns, Mary Robb Barrow playing first, require warm, dry atmosphere to keep in key.

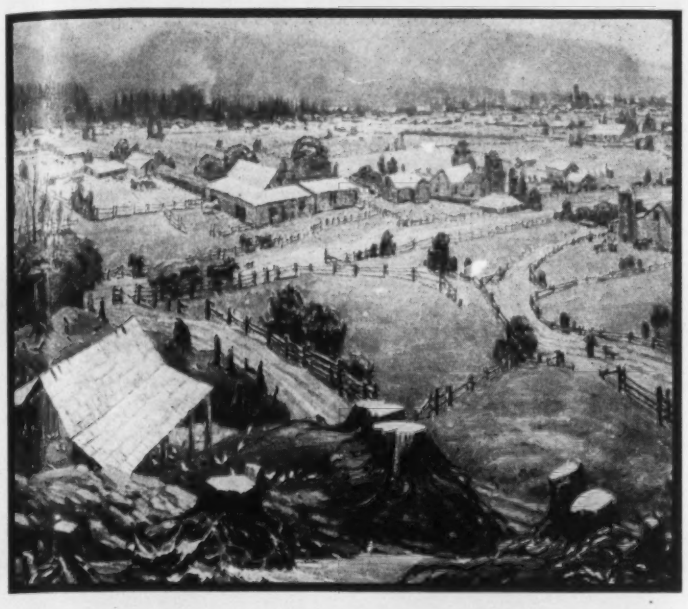


Recording engineers: they've made and packed tons of "master waxes" in Massey Hall cellar.

To prevent drums dominating pick-up, Tympanist Archie Cooper had to have new place . . .

. . . at rear and right of stage. Here the Orchestra "dresses down" for a recording.

Is Art Above the Battle?—The Academy Show



Bernard Middleton, "Grey Day, Chilliwack Valley"

John Alfsen, "Eleanor"

By R. S. Lambert

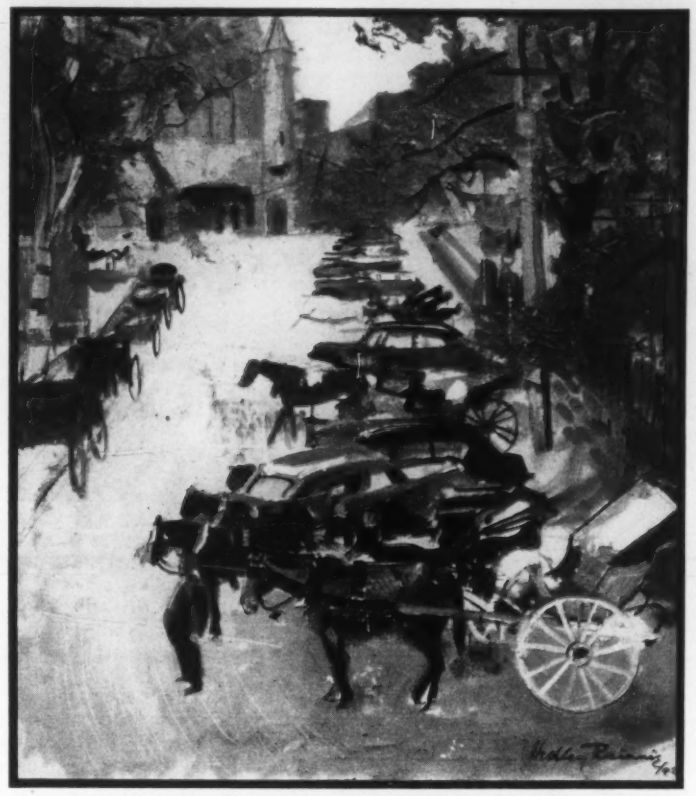
VISITING an Academy show is like spending Sunday afternoon with your grandfather. You venerate him for his age and wisdom, yet suspect that these very qualities raise him above the battle of everyday life. He is looking down from the ivory tower of his own experience. So with Royal Academies. We do not visit them, either in Toronto or London, to find the latest innovation or experiment in art. Nor, in Canada, do we go there to buy pictures; for the Royal Canadian Academy, unlike its English counterpart, has never succeeded in selling pictures in any numbers to the public.

Some of us may be drawn there by the element of social prestige which invests an Institution established and patronized by royalty; but most of us go to see what new works familiar artists are turning out, and what new artists they are admitting to share wall-space with them. The Academy stands for normality in art. It helps maintain sane standards of judgment and so protects popular taste against charlatanry and eccentricity. George III did England good service when he helped found the Royal Academy in London, at a time when rising industrialism threatened art with anarchy and penury through the decay of craftsmanship and the decline of patronage. Over a century later, the Marquis of Lorne founded the Royal Canadian Academy, "to infuse energy into the development of the art resources of Canada", at a time when the country, recently federated and barely out of the pioneering era, was just becoming art-conscious.

Today, at sixty-three, the R.C.A. can be reasonably proud of its achievements. With miserably inadequate financial backing from Government and private benefactors, it has secured a membership representative of the best in every period in Canadian art. It has made its contribution to standards of good art teaching. And it has provided, through its annual exhibition, a fair chance for established or rising artists to bring their work before the public. But now the R.C.A., like every other Institution, is operating in a world at war. What has it to offer?

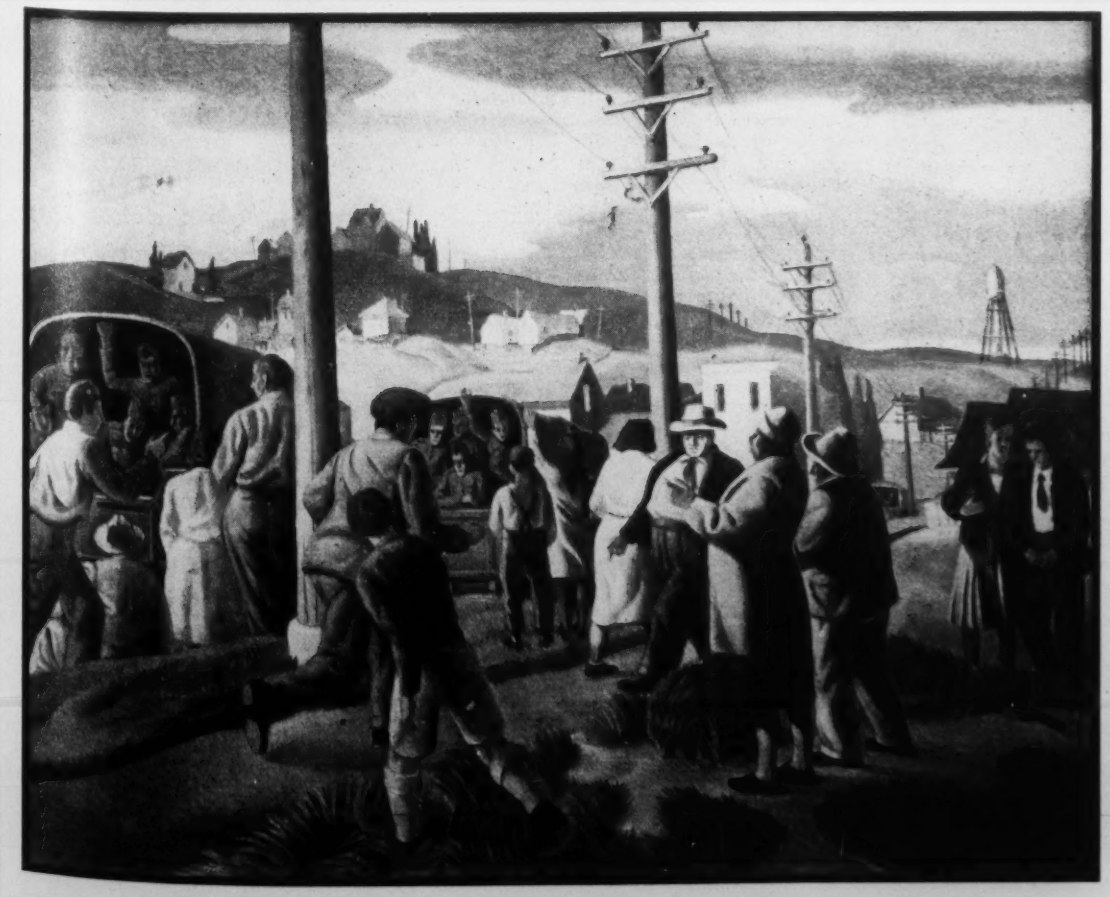
CHATTING with President Fred Haines before the Hanging Committee began its work, I had an impression of cultural conservatism as the Academy's mainspring. How far is the War affecting the kind of work submitted, I asked him. In reply, he reminded me that most Canadian artists paint, not for a living, but in their leisure time. Therefore their work reflects the love of nature, the mood of "escape", rather than the grim realism of war. "Art and artists", he said, "are really on active service—fighting to preserve and interpret the essential value and sanities of life. The preservation of a country's culture is always in jeopardy during a war, and becomes increasingly so as the struggle becomes more intense and protracted. The artist, ever alive to the essential values of nature and life, pierces surface disturbances and tries to interpret the emerging

(Continued on Page 30)



Hedley G. J. Rainnie, "Les Caleches" (Quebec)

Rowley Murphy, "Convoy in Rough Weather" (A.R.C.A., O.S.A.)



H. G. Glyde, "Moving In"

L. A. C. Panton, "Morning, Little Cove" (A.R.C.A., O.S.A.)

Parliament and the Future

BY R. J. DEACHMAN

It is not the platform that makes the party, says the former Member for North Huron. It is the fighting power and energy of individual members in the legislative body.

Unless Parliament can produce some Members with independence and energy it will become a "servile House" composed of persons trying to wangle favors for their constituents out of the Government.

The Conservative party in Britain was rejuvenated in the early 'eighties by four independent-minded Members. Why cannot Canada have the same experience?

TWO or three months ago I wrote a story entitled "More Useful Parliaments". In it I claimed that everything depended upon the constituencies. The greater the intelligence of the electors, the more interested they were in public affairs, the more hope there would be for a virile government and the steady growth of democratic institutions. I urged then a closer relationship between the constituencies and the members and a more active effort on the part of the latter to keep their constituents thoroughly informed on political and economic questions.

I have changed my mind. What's the use of having a mind if you cannot compel it to accept change without notice? We have progressed in science, education, industry and war—even in economics,—but in politics we never change. If you doubt that statement jot down, on a postage stamp, the items indicating change in political methods in the last thirty years—it won't take you long. It has been standard practice for a party seeking office to call a convention, lay down a platform and ask for the votes of the people on the strength of the platform. And the people responded. But they won't do it again!

They may vote for a party which has framed a platform but not for that reason. The fact is platforms are generally more or less deceitful. Rarely have they been carried into effect. Cynics, not without reason, suggest that they are made by parties to get into office, not to stand on when they are in. They represent the idealism of parties and in that sense have a value. In purpose they rise above the people they represent. They indicate what men might try to do if they were angels. They are built by theoretical individuals, usually quite persuasive, and well informed but when the party is elected the practical men get busy, they whittle the platform down. The planks are refashioned and colored to suit the men of reality. The party forgets its pledges. If it is to be a democratic institution it must do so. The chances are the M.P.'s were not at the convention which framed the platform; besides there is always that delightful explanation, "times have changed".

Test in Parliament

Who ever heard of a political party studying the fundamental facts, making a platform to meet them, then putting their platform before Parliament, the testing ground for political ideas, then carrying it into effect?

The new policy must be made in Parliament—at least it must be tested there. It will then be done in the open. The public will become conscious that the party which attempts to develop the picture this way has nothing to hide. They will have faith in it. But the people of the future are going to pay scant attention to pre-election platforms. They will want to see the goods exhibited in the show window, and the House of Commons is the show window of political creeds. Rarely has it been used as effectively as it might to carry out the principles of a party and to present its cause throughout the country.

Fortunately we have an example from the past. Let us go back to the England of 1880. Winston Churchill has left us, in the life of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, a vivid picture of that period. The Liberal party had just returned to power. Their position was one of great strength. They had a majority of from 100 to 130—they outnumbered the Conservative and Irish combined by at least 50. They were led by William Ewart Gladstone, then 71 years of age but in reality in the plenitude of his powers. Disraeli, the leader of the Conservatives, had retired. He died in the following year—1881.

Of the Conservative Party in the House after the election of 1880 Mr. Churchill had this to say:

"The position of the Conservative party was on the other hand weak and miserable in the extreme. The sympathies and the intellect of the nation were estranged. . . . Outmatched in debate, outnumbered in division the party was pervaded by a profound feeling of gloom. . . . Conscious that the march of ideas was leaving them behind their desponding counsellors could discern in the future no sign of returning fortune and seemed to find the sole function of the Conservative minority in delaying and restricting the movements of the age by means of electoral inequalities, by parliamentary procedure, and through the prejudices of interest and of class."

At Lowest Level

Here then was the set up of the two parties: one, the Liberal, confident, well led, vigorous, triumphant with a large majority, and the Conservative party perhaps at the lowest levels in its long history. It was indeed a dark day for Conservatism, but there is always hope when the men of vision are willing to throw their minds into the effort. Writing years later Winston Churchill used these words in regard to the situation in 1880:

"What political prophet or philosopher, surveying the triumphant Liberal array, would have predicted that this Parliament, from which so much was hoped, would be indeed the most disastrous and even fatal period in their party history? Or who could have foreseen that these dejected Conservatives in scarcely five years, with the growing assent of an immense electorate, would advance to the enjoyment of twenty years of power?"

Chance and fate played strange tricks in those eventful years. Home Rule for Ireland was the policy on which the Liberal party was broken asunder, but there was something more than gifts from fate to revive the Conservative party. There grew up within the ranks a dissident minority of four. They were virile, afraid of nothing, not even of themselves, and there is no more fruitful source of dynamic strength within a party than the unfettered critical power of its own members. No party is beyond survival while that spirit still lives. The little group came together over the Bradlaugh incident, a trifling event, but it had its after effects. Bradlaugh was elected a member for Northampton, then considered the most radical town in England. He was an atheist. When he entered the House of Commons he desired to substitute a simple affirmation for the customary oath. The incident succeeded in bringing together four exceedingly brilliant men then in the House of Commons: Lord Randolph Churchill, John Gorst, afterwards Sir John, Sir Henry Wolff and A. J. Balfour.

Each, in his own right, was a remarkable man. Collectively they had intelligence, education, culture and a flair for politics, yet they differed widely in temperament. They possessed prodigious energy, which with a guiding intelligence is the essential requisite of the successful parliamentarian. They were not all alike even in that. It would be difficult to claim that A. J. Balfour was a man of exceptional energy but he had something just as important—amazing capacity to do much with little effort—so the balance was maintained.

The Fourth Party, as it was called, claimed to be distinct from other parties. They were Conservative so far as ancestry and present attitude was concerned, but one may readily imagine that Sir Stafford Northcote, then leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, must at times have wished that they had been born under other stars.

Progressive Toryism

To catch the spirit of this new enterprise we must consider the time and the circumstances. Disraeli, the former leader, had exercised a vast influence on the Conservative party. He believed in progressive Toryism. There was in reality a sharp variation in spirit within the party. Some cried "forward", while others, not so vocal, wished in their own minds for retreat. There came before the House the Employers' Liability Bill. It dealt with the responsibility of employers for accidents happening among those they employed. The law was then very stern and hard. This was an attempt to broaden it in the interests of the workers. The Party of Four criticized it on the ground that it did not go far enough. The Conservatives felt that it went too far. All this may have been difficult for the Tory party. It was equally painful for the Liberals.

Such was the keenness of mind of this little band that they more or less stole the show. Free from party fetters they judged issues on their merits. While its own members were not bound to agree on any measure, they defended each other in case of outside attack. The group exerted a profound influence on Parliament—helped to improve measures presented to the House, guarded the Treasury by their constant watchfulness, and lifted Parliament above the level which might have been expected and usually is developed under conditions where one party is in overwhelming strength and the other weak alike in numbers and ability. The bold course taken by these men aroused the interest of press and country, and an alert public is essential to good government.

Criticism Not Free

Unfortunately we have had little of this spirit in the Canadian House of Commons. Free criticism tends to die out when paternal legislation begins. When a government has favors to bestow upon any particular group or is, by circumstances, compelled to come to the aid of any section of the economy, the function of free criticism is submerged. The Member from a dairy constituency, whose constituents receive a bonus on cheese, is not free, regardless of the justice or injustice of the action, when it comes time to express an unhampered opinion in regard to bonuses given to others. The tendency is to conciliate, remove from his remarks the critical expression—commend in the hope that thereby he may gain more. Thus is developed a servile House, a condition in which the value of a member is measured not by his contribution to sound economic action and wise governmental policies but by his ability to wangle something out of the many for the benefit of the few.

There might well be, in Canada, within any party a group such as the Party of Four which exercised such a potent influence on British policy in 1880 and the years which followed. It would, if wisely led, revive within each party the spirit of free criticism. It is not the dearth of criticism among the parties—there is plenty of it, though its quality might be improved;—but there is a feeling throughout the country that there is no freedom within the party, and hence government is beyond their power, outside their influence.

When criticism is smothered not by definite effort of party leaders or caucus but by the very atmosphere which permeates the House of Commons, then we may depend upon it there will be a development of the newer and more revolutionary groups within the country. They will spring up at first outside the House but will gradually find expression within. Their prime function, for a time at least will be to attempt to improve their own position by taking from others. It is the natural outcome of their environment. Confined largely to one or two groups, separated by occupation from others, it is natural for them to feel that the reduction in the standards of others can be made the basis of their own prosperity. Walter Bagehot said upon one occasion: "You must not ask a horse in blinkers to take a wide view of the landscape." He was right. The larger problems, the lifting of all, is a field not yet within their ken. Their birth and progress comes from the atrophy of the critical factor within the existing parties and the failure to attack, from the bottom, the fundamental problems of the nation.

Behind the House of Commons is the country. They are talking today on the 9th and 10th concessions and all the other concessions and side lines. They are still party men and women, but they are by no means so closely attached to party as they were in the days of Brown, Mowat, Macdonald and Laurier. There is one thing they are not doing—they are not discussing the platforms of parties, they are talking of their accomplishments, they are saying sharp things. They have little use for platforms because they feel that each plank was fashioned with care, adjusted with meticulous precision, framed to catch certain groups—they have not much use for such legerdemain.

A New Approach

Some day the new approach will be made. Every question will be submitted to one test. It will not offer a little of something to everybody like a store window with everything from fur coats to all-day-suckers. It will not grow out of a convention where lobstermen and apple growers, dairy farmers, transportation workers, wheat growers, salmon packers, officials of labor unions and all the other groups are duly placated with something at the expense of others.

The test will be a simple one—what will be the influence of each act upon the nation as a whole? Will it increase the national income, will it give greater fairness of distribution, will it in fact look at all problems from the national standpoint? This should be the only determining factor. The party which makes this course of action clear not by a platform built with sound effects but by its action in the House will achieve power, retain it for a long time. If Canada is to be a nation this will be the method of the builders. If the old parties fail to show the way, others will arise. Life still goes on and growth is essential to life.

EVENING PRESS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1942

"La Gazette Officielle"

Feldkommandantur 515.

BEKANNTMACHUNG

AUF hoehere Anordnung werden folgende britische Staatsangehoerige evakuiert und nach Deutschland ueberfuehrt:

a) Personen, die ihren festen Wohnsitz nicht auf den Kanalinseln haben, z.B. vom Kriegsausbruch dort Ueberraschte,

b) alle nicht auf den Inseln geborenen Maenner von 16—70 Jahren, die englischer Volkszugehoerigkeit sind, mit ihren Familien.

Naehere Weisungen ergehen von der Feldkommandantur 515.

Der Feldkommandant.
gez. KNACKFUSS.
Oberst.

Jersey, den 15. September, 1942.

NOTICE

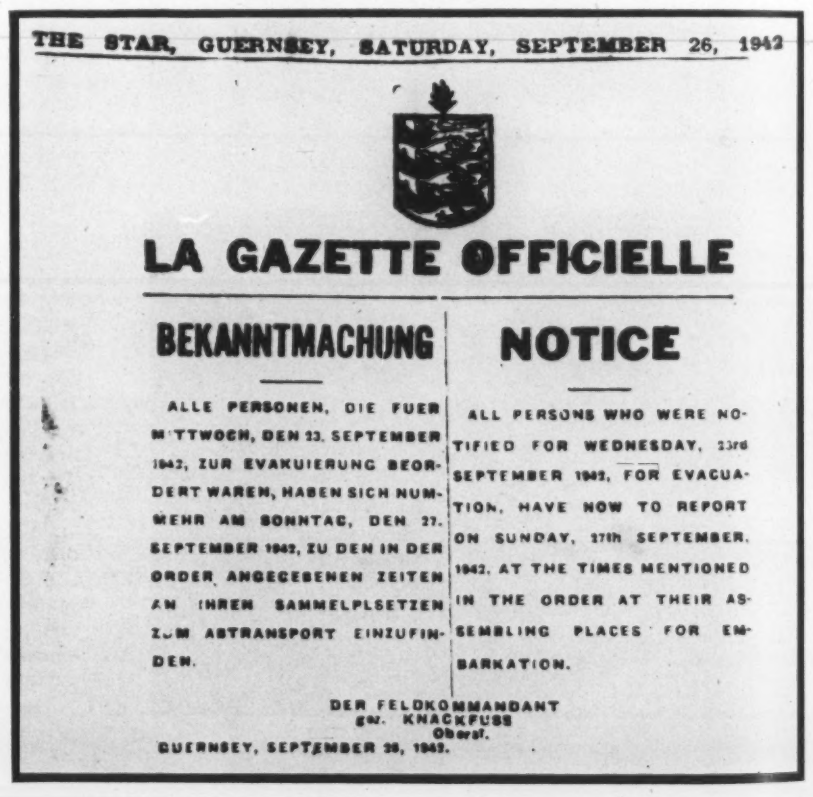
BY order of Higher Authorities the following British subjects will be evacuated and transferred to Germany:

(a) Persons who have their permanent residence not on the Channel Islands, for instance, those who have been caught here by the outbreak of the war,

(b) all those men not born on the Channel Islands and 16 to 70 years of age who belong to the English people, together with their families.

Detailed instructions will be given by the Feldkommandantur 515.

Just in case there ever was any doubt of it, here is evidence that the Nazis are deporting British subjects in the Channel Islands to Germany. The notices reproduced above and below were published in the Guernsey "Star" and Jersey "Evening Press". Copies of them were brought back by commando raiders who carried out the famous Sark Island landing and were later offered by the British Government as proof of its charge that deportations were taking place. Accompanying the two notices when published was also a census form which deportees-to-be had to fill out.



THE STAR, GUERNSEY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1942

LA GAZETTE OFFICIELLE

BEKANNTMACHUNG

ALLE PERSONEN, DIE FUER MITTWOCH, DEN 23. SEPTEMBER 1942, ZUR EVAKUIERUNG BEORDERT WAREN, HABEN SICH NUNMEHR AM SONNTAG, DEN 27. SEPTEMBER 1942, ZU DEN IN DER ORDER ANGEGEBENEN ZEITEN AN IHREN SAMMELPLSETZEN ZUM ABTRANSPORT EINZUFINDEN.

DER FELDKOMMANDANT
gez. KNACKFUSS
Oberst.

GUERNSEY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1942.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS WHO WERE NOTIFIED FOR WEDNESDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER 1942, FOR EVACUATION, HAVE NOW TO REPORT ON SUNDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1942, AT THE TIMES MENTIONED IN THE ORDER AT THEIR ASSEMBLING PLACES FOR EMBARKATION.

Canada Plans a National Recreation Progam

BY ANNE FROMER

"All work and no play makes a dull boy" has been recognized by the Canadian government as one of the main problems of morale.

Where suitable facilities are not available for "after hours", war workers tend to feel "let down". Their will to work suffers as does their physical stamina.

The need is for a planned recreation program, to operate on a Dominion-wide scale, to pool existing sports and entertainment facilities and extend their scope, to put into action the new national slogan—Fitness for Freedom.

And that is just what the government has provided for by setting up, under Lieut. Ian Eisenhardt, former director of the British Columbia "Pro-Rec" program — the Recreation Branch of National Selective Service.

SIR ERNEST MacMILLAN raises his baton, and the opening chords of Beethoven's Fifth symphony flow among the lathes and drills and presses of the huge war plant, sound in the unaccustomed ears of overalled workers.

A thousand warplane makers in hiking clothes, panting a little, breast the rise of a trail in the Rockies in groups, gather on the brow of a hill to look down in silent wonder at the beauty that is Lake Louise.

Joe Smith, who assembles Bren guns, is a trifle uncomfortable in tights and stock, but his voice is clear in the big auditorium as he delivers the curtain lines. . . "It is a far, far better thing I do than I have ever done—I go to a far, far better rest than I have ever known." And his plant mates, applauding wildly, don't see how their dramatic club can miss copping top honors at the Dominion-wide drama festival for war workers. . .

The scenes described above are no flight of imagination. They are typical incidents that will soon become actualities under a nation-wide program aimed at stepping up greatly the productive capacity of men and women war workers by increasing to new and hitherto undreamed-of heights their morale, their "will to work," and their physical ability to do so.

The Crucial Fact

After three years of war, the Canadian government finds itself face to face with this crucial fact: That war industry is now operating with virtually its maximum available manpower, that there remains no considerable untouched reserve of manpower to draw on, that any increased production must be obtained, in one way or another, from men and women already on the job. And all experience gained from various measures planned to step up production by "morale campaigns" leads the authorities inevitably to this conclusion: That the added margin for victory will come not from incentives gained by the worker at his machine, but from incentives gained from activities after the day's work is done.

"Margin for victory," in the eyes of the men in charge of Canada's vast new morale program is no mere percentage increase in arms production from existing resources — they are confident that even today's impressive output can be nearly doubled without taking on another man.

When the government realized the immediate need for a new program of morale building, it sought a ready-made basic plan and a man to put it into operation. It found both in British Columbia. For years Canadians on the Pacific coast have been proud of their unique Provincial Recreation program, a project of the B.C. Department of Education, which provided its 35,000 participants in 200 "centres" in cities, towns, and villages with a democratic version of the "strength through joy" movement, brought thousands of B.C. middle class and working people new health and enjoyment of life through participation in concerts, drama, choral speaking, hiking, mass gymnastics, and all manner of communal recreation and sports.

They found the director of this province-wide program already in the army, and promptly brought Lieut. Ian Eisenhardt to Ottawa and placed him in charge of the Recreation Branch of National Selective Service under Canada's "manpower Czar," Elliott Little.

This young Danish-born "morale director" immediately started a survey of the munitions centres, seeking out the basic causes of dissatisfaction, boredom, absenteeism, low production records. He found that lack of "after work" facilities for entertainment and amusement was responsible for a large proportion of production troubles. He started a cross-country tour, organizing councils in industrial areas to fill the need, meanwhile planned a broad program of federal participation.

The Individual Plant

Responsibility for the carrying out of the program rests primarily with the individual plant. So important does the government consider the whole matter of morale that it does not intend merely to urge plants to co-operate in providing entertainment, but actually has ready for enactment a measure which would empower the Minister of Labor to direct any employer "to make such provision for the welfare of his employees as the minister finds necessary," including, "the provision and direction of recreational facilities." The department may "enter into agreements with an employer or groups of employers with a view to assisting such employers to train employees in employee welfare work."

"Of course," commented Lieut. Eisenhardt, "we don't expect ever to have to enforce the mandatory aspects of the measure. The ideal situation is where employer, employees, the local municipal committee and the federal recreation branch all collaborate to establish a comprehensive program of sports, entertainments and other morale building activities."

The recreation director paid tribute to one of the Dominion's largest munitions plants which has set the government an example by its comprehensive system for employees' entertainment. The plant had started its war contracts with a large majority of men workers, and in time an employees' mutual benefit society was formed which in addition to its social service activities provided facilities for softball, golf tournaments, moonlight excursions, horseshoe pitching, football, riding, and dances.

With the increasing employment of girl workers, the plant leased a large building nearby and organized a girls' recreation and athletic club, equipped with badminton courts, volley ball court, basketball floor, game rooms and card tables, lounge, library and writing rooms, orchestra stage for concerts and dancing, tuck shop.

The club will be open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, will offer dancing classes of varied kinds under a qualified teacher, beauty and health exercise classes, chorus dancing and singing. It will also be used for mixed entertainment, when the girls play hostess to the men of the plant or outside friends.

"All these features," added Lieut. Eisenhardt, "have evolved from three years of operation. But we have to work faster than that. In plants where there are no such facilities, we would like to have them operating as soon as possible. In new plants, provision for the 'outside interests' of the workers should be installed almost as soon as the machinery.

Workers to Decide

"We are not going to take it upon ourselves to 'dictate' the program of any group of workers. They themselves will decide what type of activity suits them best. Recreational facilities will be based on a questionaire. A typical one, actually used by one plant, asked the workers to mark their preference among so wide a choice of activities as: 'beauty and health exercise classes, stunts and tumbling, dramatics, cookery classes, ballet dancing, barn dancing, socials and banquets, life saving, bridge, diving classes,' and a score of others.

"But no matter how full a 'plant program' is, it cannot fill all the workers' 'outside interests'. For example, plant clubs cannot adequately entertain a worker's family, and because the family is a vital part of his day-to-day life, the family has to be happy if he is to be kept content. Too, it cannot provide movies, libraries, swimming pools, museums, bowling alleys, skating rinks, playgrounds, lectures, art galleries, which average men who work normal hours can enjoy. These have either to be 'brought to the worker' or be made available at topsy-turvy hours. This is where the municipal recreation committees we organize come in. On them will be representatives of civic enterprises, and their duty will be to co-ordinate or pool existing facilities.

For Example . . .

"For example, the school board representative might arrange to have a school swimming pool placed at the disposal of a nearby plant. Libraries might be persuaded to set up a branch in a large plant, or keep a nearby branch open for the convenience of 'switch shifters'. The parks and playground representative might open a skating rink in the early hours of the morning, the museum curator might arrange a special time for munitions workers to visit; the board may get certain movies to hold shows at strange hours, bowling alleys to run a tournament for night shifters, starting at 6 a.m."

The Dominion's part, in addition to inaugurating and co-ordinating the program, and helping financially when necessary, will be to arrange major features of entertainment on a nation-wide scale — appearances of famous concert artists in plants, organize holiday tours for workers, Dominion drama festivals for plant dramatic clubs, displays of mass gymnastics by trained workers' teams.

But, above all, the government will provide qualified "leaders" for the various groups. These where possible will be recruited from among the workers, and trained in the tradition of the British Columbia "Pro-Rec" program which held "leadership courses" to provide leaders for the far-flung branches of its work.

The powers-that-be have decided that the grim demands of war can best be met by men and women who know how to play as well as to work, and the Canadian government is getting serious — about the people's pleasure.

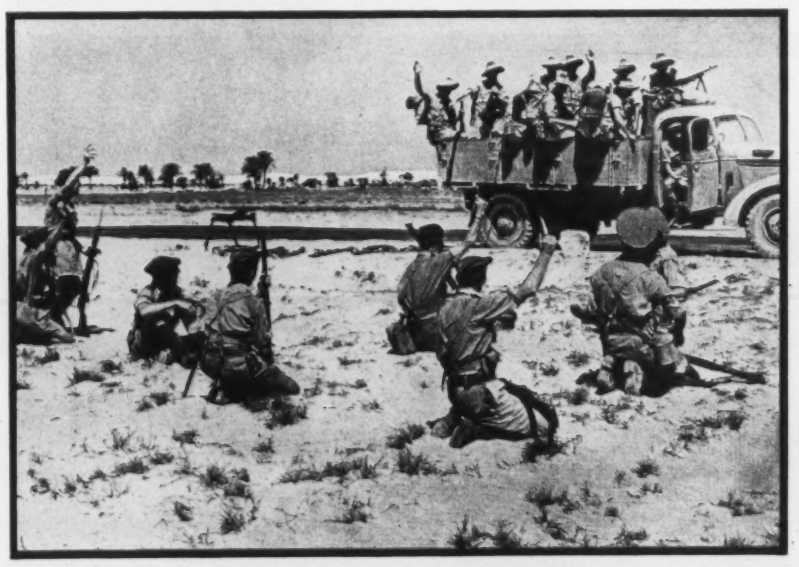
TO A SUMMER COTTAGE

TILL I saw you I never knew
That blueberries turn from pink to blue,
That chipmunks grow as tame as kittens,
That dark pine sprays wear pale green mittens,
The puckering taste of the choke-cherry,
That trilliums lift a scarlet berry,
That there are toads a half inch long,
That glimmering five-pound bass can throng
Under a dock and never bite,
How many stars can shine at night
Over a lake, how dense a cover
Moss weaves for stones and how bats hover
Above a chimney in the heat—
And just how much a child can eat.

MARY QUAYLE INNIS.

Prelude to victory: scenes like this marked the beginning of the end for Rommel's forces in Egypt and presaged the retreat which this week saw his columns scattered and broken, well across the Libyan border. Photo shows: British Valentine tanks moving up for an attack at dawn.

Of Rommel's original 140,000 troops, more than 100,000 were killed or await capture. Here are some of his forces, taken in recent fighting.



Their job was to "mop up" the retreating Nazis: a party of 8th Army infantry welcome some Australian reinforcements to the Egyptian front.

It was men like these who helped chase Rommel across Africa: battle-worn troops of the 8th Army enjoy refreshments from a mobile canteen.

As on most United Nations fronts this week, news continued good from Russia where Stalingrad still held and the Germans continued to pay a high price in lives and equipment in their desperate attempts to wrest the besieged city from its heroic defenders. Soviet reports told of fighting that was heavy and constant in the city itself as well as in the approaches to it where, as pictured above, Soviet anti-tank men continued to take heavy toll of German tank units moving to attack.

Russia's war of defense against Germany now takes the form of attack in most sectors of her wide front. This radioed picture from Moscow shows Soviet infantry re-taking a village previously held by Germans.

Today Russia no longer needs to destroy her valuable oil as when the Nazis entered Maikop, above. This week, reported Moscow, the Red Army was pushing back Nazi drives on the road to the famous Grozny fields.

This is the kind of thing Russians are determined shall not happen in Stalingrad: German soldiers firing the last shots in their mopping-up operations in Rostov on the occasion of its second capture by them.

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Absenteeism and High Taxes

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

THE purposefulness of the people in ignoring the impact of the new income taxes in order to fill up the war chest again doesn't mean that Mr. Ilsley's taxation policy of all-the-traffic - will - bear - and - as - much-more-as-possible has been completely vindicated. The wisdom of the June budget is still on trial. On one issue in particular—the effect of the new high tax rates on war and essential civilian production—the verdict has yet to be rendered. If it is to go in favor of the Finance Minister's policy a way will have to be found of putting down the current epidemic of worker absenteeism which seems to be pretty well traceable to Mr. Ilsley's extractions from workers' pay envelopes for his steeply graduated taxes and his forced savings. Absenteeism is slowing production in many war plants and consumer goods factories and workshops. It is recognized as one of the most acute phases of the manpower problem.

Operation of the pay envelope deduction system is now well into the third month and absenteeism has increased rather than diminished since over eight hundred men vanished from their jobs at the big Ontario nickel plant on the eve of the first deduction period, necessitating a replacement draft on workers in nearby gold mines. As Ottawa hears the story of absenteeism, workers are staying away from their jobs pretty much as they feel like doing so, and in many cases at least one day a week, in silent protest against the level of the tax deductions and in a determination not to work for a net wage rate to which the deductions reduce them. The practice of staying away from duty is said to be most general among the well-paid skilled trades. When the skilled tradesman has worked a number of days in a pay period sufficient to bring his wages to a level beyond which the stiff graduation in the income tax takes an increasing percentage of his earnings in deductions and thereby lowers the net rate of his wages, he knocks off.

Personal Experience

Lately we have been hearing of this situation from many quarters and have had personal experience with it in the tailor shop which enjoys our frugal patronage, being told that the frequent absences of the garment makers in consequence of the impact of the tax deductions is the reason why it takes twice as long as it should to get a suit of clothes made. Officials of the manpower administration acknowledge that absenteeism is a serious problem, greatly aggravating the labor shortage. Some of the more earnest crusaders against the demon rum are attempting to place the blame on unrestricted drinking, but the logic of the matter seems to us to be other way about. The time taken from work in order to frustrate Mr. Ilsley's attempt to get more than the artisan considers to be his due is not unlikely to be spent, as the chill of approaching winter increases, in the sheltered comfort of a tavern, thereby aggravating the "evil."

Britain's method of combatting absenteeism is that of making it an indictable offence. If a war worker there (and who isn't such?) cannot give a sound reason for being away from his job he is fined or put in jail. Labor Minister Mitchell, over there to see how things are done, said in England the other day that Canada might take some lessons from British practice, but didn't specify whether absenteeism was among the things he had in mind. In any case, he couldn't adopt the British method for this country without overriding his Director of National Selective Service. Mr. Little is against attempts to coerce labor and holds that the best way to attack such problems as absenteeism is to give the workers a hand in dealing with them in conjunction with management. To this end he is all for the setting up of joint management-worker committees in all industrial plants and is doing his best to persuade employers to adopt this course. He thinks that misunderstanding of and resistance to the income tax deductions could be pretty well overcome through the joint efforts of bosses and leaders among employees.

Another trouble-spot on the manpower front is the practice of labor hoarding. In war plants it is attributed mainly to the fact that in many cases production is so far ahead of schedule that the production chiefs at Ottawa are not ready with new orders. In this circumstance some employers retain their workers in semi-idleness while waiting for new orders. The cost-plus system of payment for war supplies conduces to the practice, the wages of the semi-idle workers coming out of the Government's war chest. But Mr. Little, who refuses to be harsh with workers, is quite prepared to put the bee on their bosses. His present plan is to measure for himself the working staff required by all principal plants and to bring about the transfer of excess workers to places where they are needed.

Embarrassing Questions

These twin wasters of manpower, absenteeism and labor hoarding, are now coming under examination (by nosey people who just won't accept a bureaucrat's word as sacrosanct) in relation to the new and much emphasized program of industrial and business curtailment. These busybodies are daring to ask whether the labor shortage which is given as the reason for the curtailment plan is really as severe as represented, since on the one hand so many people are staying away from their jobs a good part of the time and on the other hand numbers of workers are being retained in plants where there is little if any work for them to do. If you should hear less about the contraction of civilian industry for a while it just might be that the bureaucrats have no very convincing answer for these busybodies.

A circumstance that some gimlet-eyed students of such things were beginning to think might be a reflection of idleness in the midst of work under our Ottawa-managed wartime economy was the somewhat startling discrepancy shown until a few days ago in the official economic indexes between employment and production. The employment index has been rapidly and fairly consistently mounting since early in 1940 and is still stretching steadily upward, while the index for the physical volume of business, after holding on fairly even terms with the employment index until the latter part of last year, has since then been dropping behind and levelling off. Thus, the index for employment (all industries; base 1926—100) for August, issued in September, was 177.8, up 17 points from August, 1941, while the index for physical volume of business for the same period was 135.1, down over 5 points from the same month of last year. What, these delvers into the obscure began to ask, was the explanation? With many thousands of people coming constantly into employment, how was it that production appeared from the index to be actually declining? Were our war controllers gumming the works?

The men who make the indexes, those very able, earnest and hard-working experts of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, say not. They say it was all a matter of the "weights" used in computing the value of the components of the physical volume of business index. They explain that the weights established during the base period of 1935-39 result in the over-emphasizing of production for civilian purposes in the subsequent war period. Accordingly, they have now revised the physical volume of business index on the basis of a recomputation of the weights, giving greater representation to factors indicating the operations of firms engaged in war production. The revision extends back to the beginning of 1941 and places the index at a much higher level throughout the two years, more than wiping out the disparity of the last twelve or fourteen months between it and the employment index. For September, 1941, the revised index is 177.6 instead of 148.9 and for September of this year it is 198.4. Thus is a mystery that was assuming disturbing proportions solved. If absentees from factories and machine shops could be made to stay on the job and labor hoarders made to disgorge as easily as the statisticians shift their "weights" about Mr. Robert Chisholm of the curtailment division of the Gordon Board might be able to rest on his oars for a spell.

Now that Mr. Chisholm (or perhaps it is Mr. Gordon) has placed business in an iron cast so that no business enterprise can extend its operations and no line of business be invaded by any newcomer, to the end that curtailment may be facilitated, there are those who feel that the Government cannot much longer keep its back turned against the total mobilization of the nation—including, of course, compulsory service for both the overseas and the factory fronts. And some of those who feel that way are not very far removed from the council chamber itself. They have an eye, no doubt, for the stronger prodding for such mobilization that would result from a successful reorganization operation by the Conservatives at Winnipeg next month.

Wartime Drinking

The delay in the Prime Minister's promised pronouncement of policy on liquor doesn't mean that he has forgotten it. It means only that there had to be a new approach following the recent cabinet shuffle. This new approach is now taking form. The Government is concerned about appeasing temperance sentiment but will leave the extremists plenty of margin with which to keep themselves busy. It is covetous of some of the money that is being spent on drink and is disposed to agree that some impairment of morale may be involved. So it is going to take a middle course. As all the distilleries have been diverted to production of industrial alcohol the liquor now in store is to be dealt with as a potentially scarce commodity. Its release from bond will be restricted—this amounting to a rationing of supplies to the vendors, which are the provincial Governments. The latter, in turn, will have to ration sales to their customers, who are individual consumers, hotels, clubs and other public drinking places. Restraints are to be placed on resorts which provide other escapes than drinking from the war tension—such as night clubs. Because interference with the advertising of alcoholic beverages would earn the displeasure of other interests than the distillers in provinces where it is permitted, a compromise is proposed. Advertising will be permitted on condition that a good part of it is devoted to the promotion of war causes — including temperance. All this involves an understanding between Ottawa and the provincial capitals, but this is being arranged.

THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

WITH the shortage of gadgets
Due soon, the drug store
May soon be selling
Just drugs once more!

MAY RICHSTONE.

"It's the kind of vegetable soup I'd be proud to make myself!"
"A good rich stock of beef, you know,
And many vegetables fixed just so!"
Many a good home cook is proud indeed to serve her family steaming, savory plates of Campbell's Vegetable Soup. Many write to tell us they couldn't serve a more flavourful, more nourishing vegetable soup . . . no, not even if they made it themselves.
For Campbell's make vegetable soup the good home way. Fine beef, tender and juicy, is simmered well and thoroughly, until the stock is rich, full-flavoured and invigorating. Cooked in this hearty stock are many luscious vegetables . . . each selected from the section where it grows at its best. And Campbell's capture not only the fine, full flavour of these many vegetables but their healthful values as well.
You'll know the minute you taste it—especially if you have ever made soup yourself—that this is your kind of vegetable soup . . . just the kind to tempt a hungry man or satisfy the eager appetites that youngsters bring home from school or play. Why not keep several cans of Campbell's Vegetable Soup on hand? Chances are you'll want to serve it often.
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"ALMOST A MEAL IN ITSELF"
MADE IN CAMPBELL'S MODERN CANADIAN KITCHENS
Campbell's
CONDENSED
VEGETABLE
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY LTD
NEW TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA
LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

The Devil's Furnace: Rhineland Devastation

BY JOHN HASSALL

R.A.F. bombings have done incalculable damage to Rhineland industry, and have almost paralyzed rail transport there, reports this writer. Coal and steel production has been seriously affected.

SOME months ago, before the world was startled by the news of our 1,000 aeroplane raid over Cologne, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Britain's Secretary of State for Air, told me that the roots of German industry in the west were so deep down that it would take a very great deal to shake them. That is why he deprecated the suggestions that a great mass of German plant had been shifted to the comparatively safer areas (as they were then), along the Baltic and in Saxony and the Prussian provinces.

Now that we draw to the end of a season of continuous air attack, we can realize that although the great Rhineland and Ruhr valley industries were so deep set, they have suffered fearful damage. The extent of the devastation is becoming a subject for grave alarm among the German authorities, just as it has been a cause for terror and despondency among the millions of workers who have to try to work in the desolation, and amid the swirl of falling bombs and incendiaries.

How justified was the Air Ministry in concentrating its immediate attacks on the industrial targets, instead of going further afield to more spectacular, but less militarily useful places is shown by the way in which German munitions output has been seriously affected. It is known that the vast reserves which Hitler and his men accumulated in the pre-war years are well nigh exhausted, and that present production is not keeping up with consumption.

No other country in the world has such a concentration of heavy industry as the Ruhrland. In fact it may be said that Essen and the immediate district is just one huge factory and mill, with homes for the workmen added here and there as an afterthought. Here are some formidable facts about this unique corner of the world, a corner of the world which less than a hundred years ago was a pleasant countryside, with vines growing in the clefts of the hills after the manner of the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Saar.

Essential Coal, Steel

The Ruhr basin produces some three quarters of the essential German hard coal and coke, and the total output is about equal to that of the whole British production with the pits working at full pressure, and with the full complement of colliers. In this same basin likewise is produced more steel than Britain can provide in equal times. In addition the region yields a great deal of alkalis and chemical products essential for the manufacture of explosives. One might add that the region has also, in the last twenty-five years, become the centre of the world's greatest dye industry.

One always associates Essen with the great Krupp factory. This is a township in itself, and it was here that in the last war many of the factories were built deep in the ground. Goering made use of them to make the more detailed spare parts for his Luftwaffe, and it is questionable whether any surface bombing can do them irretrievable harm. But on the surface there are (or were) mile after mile of factories and warehouses which manufacture every kind of munition of war. Here you come across synthetic oil and rubber works, just as much as you come across huge foundries turning out naval guns or aeroplane engines. Here is man in his most diabolical variety.

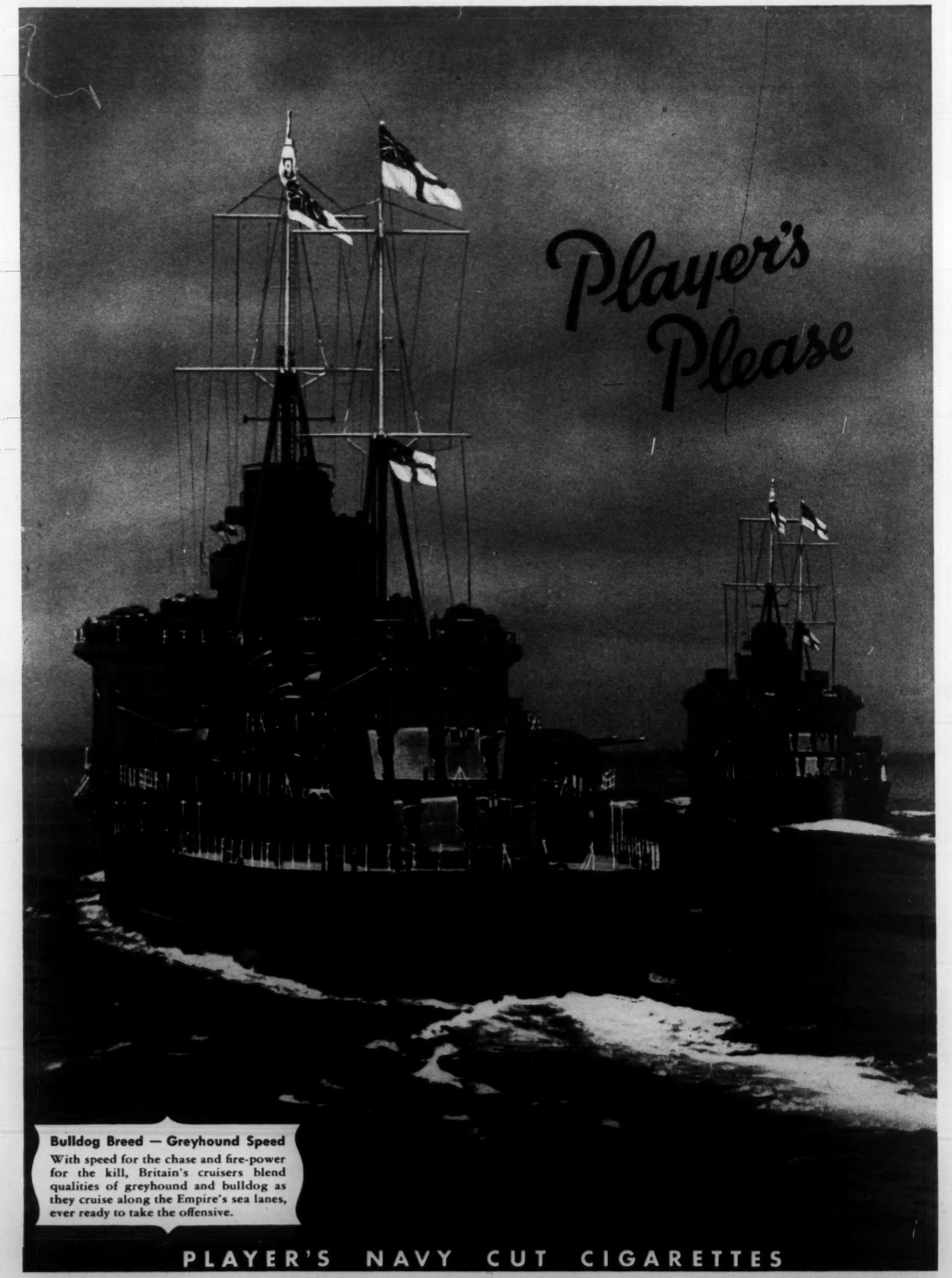
And yet all this is packed into an area some 45 miles by 15 miles. Hardly an open space was available for any further building after Hitler came into power. The place became the Nazi arsenal, and has served its destructive masters in excellent stead. Its normal population was always some 3,500,000 who were accommodated in huge apartment houses specially designed for convenience and smallness of size.

Much Slave Labor

To this area in the years of war has been brought much slave labor, and, lately, the numbers of the workers have been greatly added to by the "volunteers" which Laval has recruited from France. Unofficial estimates say that the figure already amounts to over 100,000 skilled men. And, of course, some 1,500,000 Germans from other parts of the Reich were transported there, and accommodated in huge camps on the outskirts of the basin. It must be remembered that the Ruhr has an intricate railway system, with some brand new motor roads, so that the transport of war workers from a distance did not present a very great difficulty.

But there is heartening news that our bombardment has almost paralyzed the German railway system in the Rhineland. Huge quantities of *materiel* must now use the highly developed inland waterways, in which the whole of this part of the country abounds. But that does not aid the transport of weary war workers, and, in any case, it is slow and cumbersome in a war in which speed means everything.

And so we go on pounding the Ruhr at every opportunity. It is a sensible, far-sighted policy.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With speed for the chase and fire-power for the kill, Britain's cruisers blend qualities of greyhound and bulldog as they cruise along the Empire's sea lanes, ever ready to take the offensive.
PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

AFTER THE WAR

Towards Health Insurance for Canada -- II

BY S. ECKLER

THE prime objective of health insurance is health security. It aims at the three-principled ideal of raising the general health level of Canadians, preventing the occurrence of sickness and accident, and assuring adequate and prompt treatment of sickness after it has occurred. Health insurance is the social insurance method of arriving at this ideal. Health insurance institutions, sponsored by the state, are set up which guarantee adequate health care for all its members. These members, in conjunction with other groups in society such as the state and employers, usually provide the funds to finance this health care.

The various Canadian governmental jurisdictions have been participating in numerous health security measures for many years. These have been mainly directed at the prevention and cure of communicable and mental diseases. Canadian public health authorities envisage a larger program in this field after the war. They expect an expansion in research and educational facilities for the purpose of preventing major diseases. They want more funds so that tuberculosis and venereal diseases can be wiped out of Canada in the next generation. They ask for numerous mental health clinics to cut down the incidence of insanity. A thorough maternal and child welfare program lies at the top of their demands.

Raise Health Level

Fitness plans to raise the general health level of Canadians are being discussed in governmental centres. If such plans are approved by Parliament and sufficient funds voted for them, Canadians may see extensive physical education programs, youth and adult camps, and hygienic education to promote their health. A national nutrition program has been inaugurated to encourage better dietary habits.

Health insurance as such is no panacea for better health. The health insurance institutions must work in close collaboration with all the other health security activities of private and public bodies. Health insurance will be the contact between the individual citizen and the many government health programs as well as the promoter of the major health facilities of the community.

Although health insurance is now receiving a lot of attention, it is no new-fangled notion. Most of the European and South American countries and Great Britain have various forms of health insurance in operation. In Canada, it has experienced a rather checkered history. Most organized groups and, in particular, the numerous medical associations and labor organizations, have discussed it and quite often recommended its adoption. Health insurance acts are actually in the statute books of British Columbia and Alberta, but these acts have never been enforced. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba and in isolated sections of other provinces, municipal doctors provide health care to the communities. These municipal doctors are salaried officials whose salary is paid from the tax funds of the community.

Only This Year

However, it is only this year that the matter of health insurance is really coming to a head in Canada. The mobilization of men and women for war industry and the armed services has clearly emphasized the inefficiency and costliness of inadequate health care. As a result, an order-in-council dated February 5th, 1942, set up an Advisory Committee on Health Insurance to study and report upon a health insurance plan. This Advisory Committee is chaired by the Dominion Director of Public Health Services, Dr. J. J. Heagerty, and includes other leading Canadian Government officials.

Since its organization, this Committee has been hard at work collecting facts and drafting a tentative health insurance plan. In order to sound out public opinion and to shape it into an acceptable form, this plan has been submitted to leading Canadian labor, employer, medical and welfare organizations.

We propose to examine a health insurance plan for Canada under four basic headings — coverage, benefits, organization and financial bases.

Coverage

There is some disagreement about who is to be covered under a health insurance plan. One group desires universal coverage; that is, every Canadian is to be included under its benefits. Other groups suggest, at least initially, a restricted form of coverage. For example, the Ontario Medical Association supports health insurance only for persons without dependents earning under $1200 per year, and corresponding limits for other persons. The British Columbia Health Insurance Act excluded indigents from its provisions. Historically, most social insurance plans, whether unemployment, health, or old age, started with a limited coverage. But the drift is definitely in the direction of universal coverage.

The short history of the Canadian unemployment insurance system has demonstrated the administrative difficulties of an income limit in coverage. Probably the main deficiency in the British health insurance plan is its limited coverage. For, in Great Britain, the dependents of insured members and people earning over a certain amount are excluded from the health insurance system. All citizens require adequate and prompt medical care. Exclusions from health insurance benefits and other restrictions only complicate unduly and make more expensive the entire health security program.

Types of Benefits

Most health insurance plans in foreign countries provide two main types of benefits. These are health care benefits, and cash benefits compensating for the loss of wages while unable to work. The opinion of most authorities in Canada and the United States is that health insurance should only be concerned with the provision of health care. In view of the experience in foreign countries, they think that the individual health insurance doctor should be responsible only for maintaining and promoting the health of his patients through advice and treatment.

It is felt by Canadian authorities that cash benefits to compensate for loss of income during disability can more appropriately and safely be provided by the Unemployment Insurance Commission. One state in the United States, Rhode Island, has already followed this practice. It has recently passed an Act allowing cash benefits during sickness and these cash benefits are to be administered through the unemployment compensation system of the state.

From an administrative point of view, there may be strong arguments supporting the separation of the health care and cash compensation aspects of health insurance. But in order to avoid undue sickness and to prevent future illness, health insurance must assure thorough and prompt medical care. This will be palpably unlikely if a sick worker, whose means are limited, must forego the receipt of a regular wage or some alternative income while undergoing treatment. Chile recognizes the importance of cash compensation in assuring complete treatment. For in the case of serious national disease, such as tuberculosis and syphilis, it pays to the sick worker his full wage while receiving treatment. A health insurance plan for Canada would be weak and incomplete, indeed, if it did not provide a cash benefit, whatever the administrative technique, to compensate for loss of income during disability.

What type of health care is to be provided is a contentious question. Complete health care includes all medical, surgical and nursing care, hospitalization, dental care, orthopaedic treatment and appliances, and myriads of other health facilities. Very few health insurance plans guarantee complete health care. Hospitalization and dental care, for example, are excluded from the British health insurance system. The ultimate objective in a Canadian health insurance plan should be complete health care. However, there probably are not enough health facilities available to even approach this objective immediately. In the selection of the aspects of health care that are to be provided under health insurance, priority should be given to those aspects that emphasize prevention rather than cure. A post-war policy must aim at a vigorous expansion of all health facilities so that, eventually, complete health care can be provided under health insurance.

Provincial Responsibility

The various forms of health care would be administered by the health insurance institutions. Unless there is a constitutional amendment, these institutions would come under provincial jurisdiction. The Dominion Government could encourage the formation of such institutions through a policy of grants-in-aid. It could also insist upon some minimum requirements for a health insurance plan in those provinces that receive these grants-in-aid.

In one sense, provincial responsibility for health insurance is a desirable thing. For Canada is a large country with wide differences in political tempers, health facilities, and occupational composition. Western Canada, particularly the rural districts where health facilities are sparse, might prefer a system of complete state medicine, in which the health personnel are government employees. Other sections of Canada might favor an organization similar to Great Britain's. There, the private individual practice of medicine is continued under health insurance.

Some provinces might like to stimulate the distribution of health care through community health centres rather than through individual health personnel. The advantages of such community health centres are the economies accruing from combining the facilities of many physicians, surgeons, dentists, specialists, etc., and the simplification in medical practice to the patient. According to the influential American Committee on the Costs of Medical Care and the British Political and Economic Planning Organization, the community health centre is the only answer to the increasing complexities of modern health technique.

Whatever the physical organization of the provision of health care, it is vitally important that there be a close integration between the health insurance institutions and the variegated public health activities of governmental and private bodies. It is essential, too, that the professional relationships of the health personnel be closely guarded.

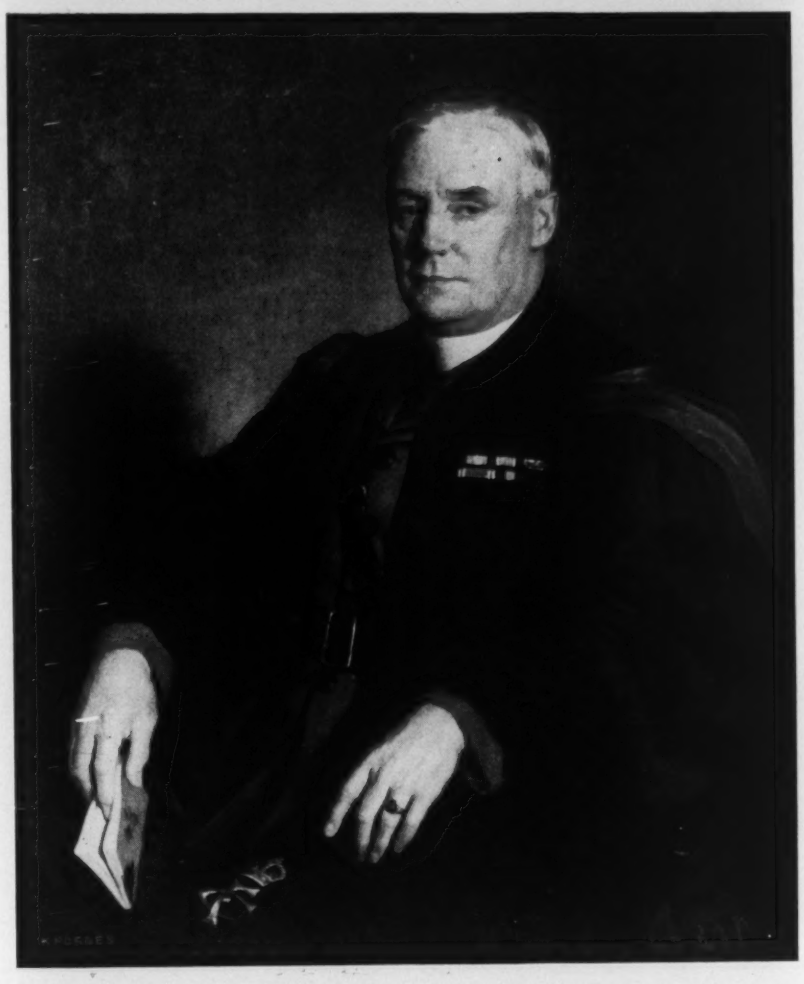
What About Finances?

There are two general questions to be discussed under the heading of the financial bases of health insurance. How are the funds to be raised? By what methods should the health personnel be compensated?

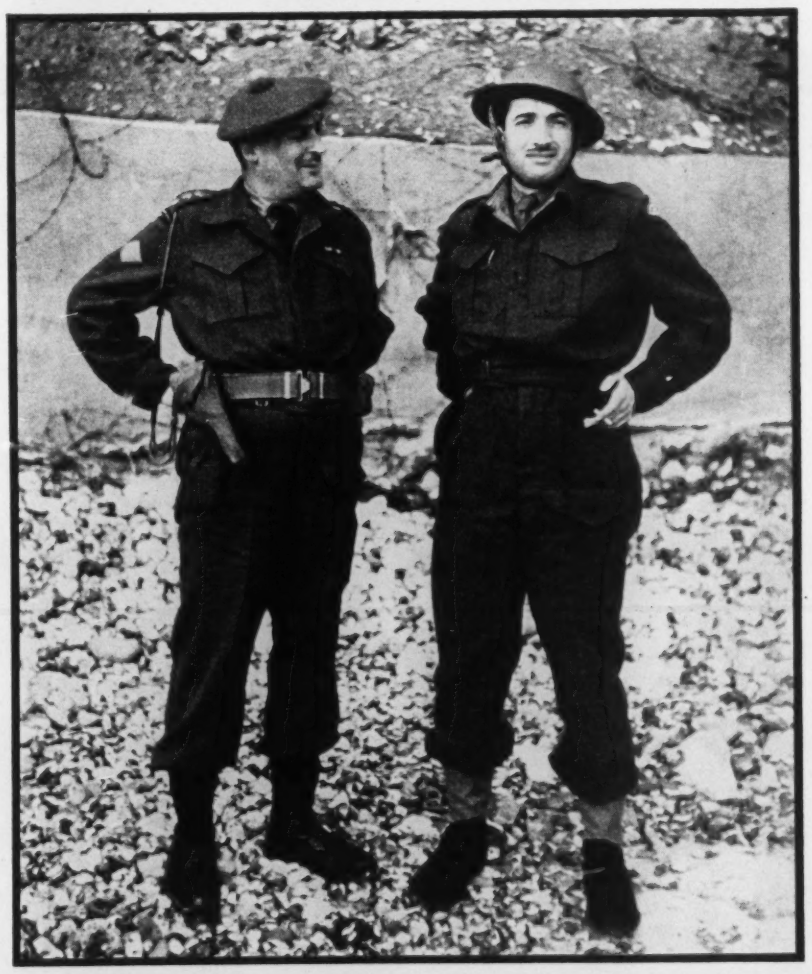
In most countries, the funds for health insurance are obtained through the conventional social insurance sources; that is, from employees, employers and the State. The reasons for such a contributory division are historical. Social insurance originally was insurance only for low income wage earners. Under such a restricted coverage, it was probably quite sound for the economic groups concerned, employers and employees, to largely finance the benefits. With an extension of coverage so that all wage earners and even workers on their own account are included, it becomes increasingly desirable to apply the general principles of taxation to finance social insurance benefits. In the case of health insurance, the advantages of such a method are manifold. First, beneficiaries would contribute in relation to their ability to pay. Secondly, the raising of the funds by this method would be much cheaper than the complicated conventional methods. And thirdly, the health insurance contributions could be better harmonized with the general taxation structure of the country.

The methods of compensating health personnel should be left largely to the discretion of the personnel concerned. The common methods are the capitation method and the services rendered method. Under the former, each health insurance doctor receives so much per patient under his care. Under the latter, the doctor's remuneration depends on the actual services given. A combination of both these methods could very well be designed.

Almost all Canadians and most organizations strongly endorse the principle of health insurance. Minor disagreements upon the points detailed above are to be expected. But preliminary negotiation and discussion amongst interested parties will probably result in a plan satisfactory to all Canadians.



This portrait of Lieut.-Col. the Rev. G. O. Fallis, C.B.E., D.D., District Chaplain M.D. 2, was painted by Kenneth Forbes for the Canadian Memorial Church in Vancouver, built largely through the efforts of Col. Fallis as a tribute to the Canadians who fell in the last war. It will be unveiled in the east transept of the church on Monday, November 16.



L. S. B. Shapiro (right), who tells about "Canada Overseas" for readers of SATURDAY NIGHT is here pictured looking across the English Channel toward Nazi-held France. With him is Capt. Kim Beattie, of Toronto.

You Approve of Air Raid Precautions?

Everybody admits the wisdom of being prepared for Air Raids. Everybody approves of the precautions taken for the safety of persons, on the remote chance of being bombed. Yet we are daily threatened with more probable and less avoidable dangers, and *so many people think nothing of it.* Accident and sickness are real dangers we are inclined to underestimate, if we think of them at all, and yet over 7,000 people are sick or injured every day in Canada.

Don't You Approve of Your Own Self Protection?

We want to call the reader's attention to the wisdom of providing financial assistance if earning power should be cut off by Accidental Injury or by Sickness. The expense of doctors, nurses, hospitals, medicines, all pile up into a ghastly sum and the loss of earning power makes the drain on one's finances a very serious matter. This unhappy situation can be avoided by having the Continental Income Protection Plan. This plan pays a

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as long as disability lasts in accordance with agreement. This Protection Plan is offered on terms that are liberal and the payments are easy. We have already paid out in benefits over $185,000,000.00. We gladly explain the details, costs and benefits to any inquirer. Write to address below.

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THE LIGHTER MOMENT

Color in the Ladies' Committee Room

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHEN Mrs. Beamish was made head of the Local Committee for Combatting the Domestic Housefly she met for the first time Mrs. W. Buckthorne, who was the Committee's National Chairman. Mrs. Buckthorne was large and vague and rather old-fashioned, yet she somehow contrived to make herself an important figure, and Mrs. Beamish disliked her on sight.

From that time on Mrs. Beamish was haunted by Mrs. Buckthorne. No matter what committee she achieved she always seemed to find herself on the obscure periphery of public affairs while Mrs. Buckthorne was firmly planted at the centre as National Chairman. When the war came along it made things even worse. Mrs. Beamish organized a Committee for Salvaging Milk Bottle Caps, only to discover that the Central Committee had already been organized with Mrs. Buckthorne as its head. All Mrs. Beamish got out of it was the usual chairmanship of the local group.

From that moment Mrs. Beamish began the famous feud that was to be the entertainment and scandal of Ladies' Committees everywhere. She attacked Mrs. Buckthorne in private and in public and even in the press. The feud became a topic of national discussion by everyone except Mrs. Buckthorne who just went on heading committees and accepting chairmanships as though Mrs. Beamish had never existed. This naturally left Mrs. Beamish more infuriated than ever.

"It isn't as if she *had* anything," she pointed out to her vice-chairman, a Mrs. Dudgeon, "She has nothing whatever. No looks, no style, no personality."

Mrs. Dudgeon agreed, "She certainly isn't what you'd call a colorful personality."

"Colorful!" Mrs. Beamish said, "Put her in a porcelain bath-tub and you wouldn't be able to see anything but a set of parliamentary regulations."

Mrs. Dudgeon giggled. "You do say the funniest things!" she said, and added fondly, "No one could say you weren't a colorful personality. How do you do it, Clara?"

"Well, it's just a matter of doing the unexpected," Mrs. Beamish explained; and jumping up suddenly she stood on her head. "See what I mean?" she said.

"I NEVER could do that," Mrs. Dudgeon said, and Mrs. Beamish laughed and righted herself. The exercise and Mrs. Dudgeon's approval had restored her good humor. "Do you remember the time I nearly tripped her when she was going up to take that presentation bouquet from the Mayor?" she said.

"You didn't trip her though," Mrs. Dudgeon reminded her.

"She sidestepped," Mrs. Beamish said resentfully. "She always does. I'll say that for her, she's good at sidestepping." She was silent a moment, then she brightened. "And then there was the time she made her big speech at the Convention and I sat behind her making funny faces."

"I remember," Mrs. Dudgeon said. She hesitated a moment then she said a little nervously, "I think perhaps I ought to tell you, Clara, just for your own good, that some of the girls thought you went too far that time. I heard them talking in the Ladies' Room and they said they didn't think your faces were so very funny."

"Well, the public has to be entertained, doesn't it?" Mrs. Beamish said, "and anyway my faces were a lot funnier than her speech."

"I know," Mrs. Dudgeon said. "But just the same, Clara, I think the time has come for you to take a different line."

"What kind of line?" Mrs. Beamish asked.

"Well, Mrs. Buckthorne gets away with everything just by being dignified," Mrs. Dudgeon pointed out. "Why couldn't you try just being dignified for a change?"

MRS. BEAMISH was first struck, then delighted with this novel idea. "It's certainly worth thinking about," she said. "Now what is the most dignified thing I could possibly do?" She began to pace up and down the Ladies' Committee Room. Then she paused suddenly before Mrs. Dudgeon. "I've got it!" she cried, "I'll resign!"

"Resign!" cried Mrs. Dudgeon, "When?"

"Now," Mrs. Beamish said. "I have."

"But goodness!" Mrs. Dudgeon gasped. "Who will we have for President?"

Mrs. Beamish smiled at her gaily. "You!" she said.

"Who, me?" cried Mrs. Dudgeon turning rosy all over. "How wonderful of you Clara!" But in a moment she shook her head. "But goodness! we couldn't do it like that. The girls will think we should have a committee meeting and a proper installation. They'll be furious."

"Let them be!" said Mrs. Beamish. "It won't do them any good once you're entrenched. That's something you must remember, dear. An ounce of entrenchment is worth a pound of installation."

"Well, maybe you're right," Mrs. Dudgeon said. She considered a moment, then she said, "But we ought to give them some reason for your resigning. How would it be if I said you were going to have a baby? . . . Oh of course I mean you wouldn't have to *have* the baby. You could say when the time came that you had decided on a reversal of policy."

Mrs. Beamish shook her head. "No, I think I'll just resign and let them try and figure it out for themselves."

Mrs. Dudgeon sighed. "It's going to be a terrible responsibility, Clara. What will I tell them about the future policy of the Committee?"

MRS. BEAMISH pondered. "You might tell them," she said, "that there won't be any more feuding with the Central Committee and that you will follow the example set by your predecessor."

Mrs. Dudgeon looked bewildered. "But that doesn't make sense," she said.

"It isn't meant to," Mrs. Beamish said impatiently, "Goodness, Velma, haven't you any political sense at all. . . Now you get right over to the phone and call up Mrs. Buckthorne. I'll show her who can be dignified."

Mrs. Dudgeon approached the telephone and began to dial. "Here she is," she whispered in a moment. "Now what do I say to her?"

"Just begin, 'Good morning Mrs. Buckthorne, this is Mrs. Dudgeon speaking. Isn't it lovely fall weather we're having?' " Mrs. Beamish said.

Mrs. Dudgeon repeated the message and a rather flat muffled answer came in response. "She says she prefers to reserve an opinion on any matter so important as the weather till she has consulted her parliamentary sub-committee," she said.

The dignity of this struck even Mrs. Beamish dumb for a moment. Then she said fiercely, "All right. Now then, give it to her."

Mrs. Dudgeon turned back to the telephone. "I telephoned to let you know that Mrs. Beamish has just resigned the Presidency of the Local Committee," she said, "Aren't you surprised?" There was a moment's silence and she turned back to Mrs. Beamish. "I think she's fainted!" she said gleefully.

Mrs. Beamish seized the telephone, which had begun to murmur vaguely. "That of course is a matter for the consideration of your local committee," Mrs. Buckthorne said, "I have no further statement to make."

"WELL of all the—" began Mrs. Dudgeon, and was startled to see that Mrs. Beamish was chuckling delightedly. "The joke of it is of course that I haven't resigned at all," she said.

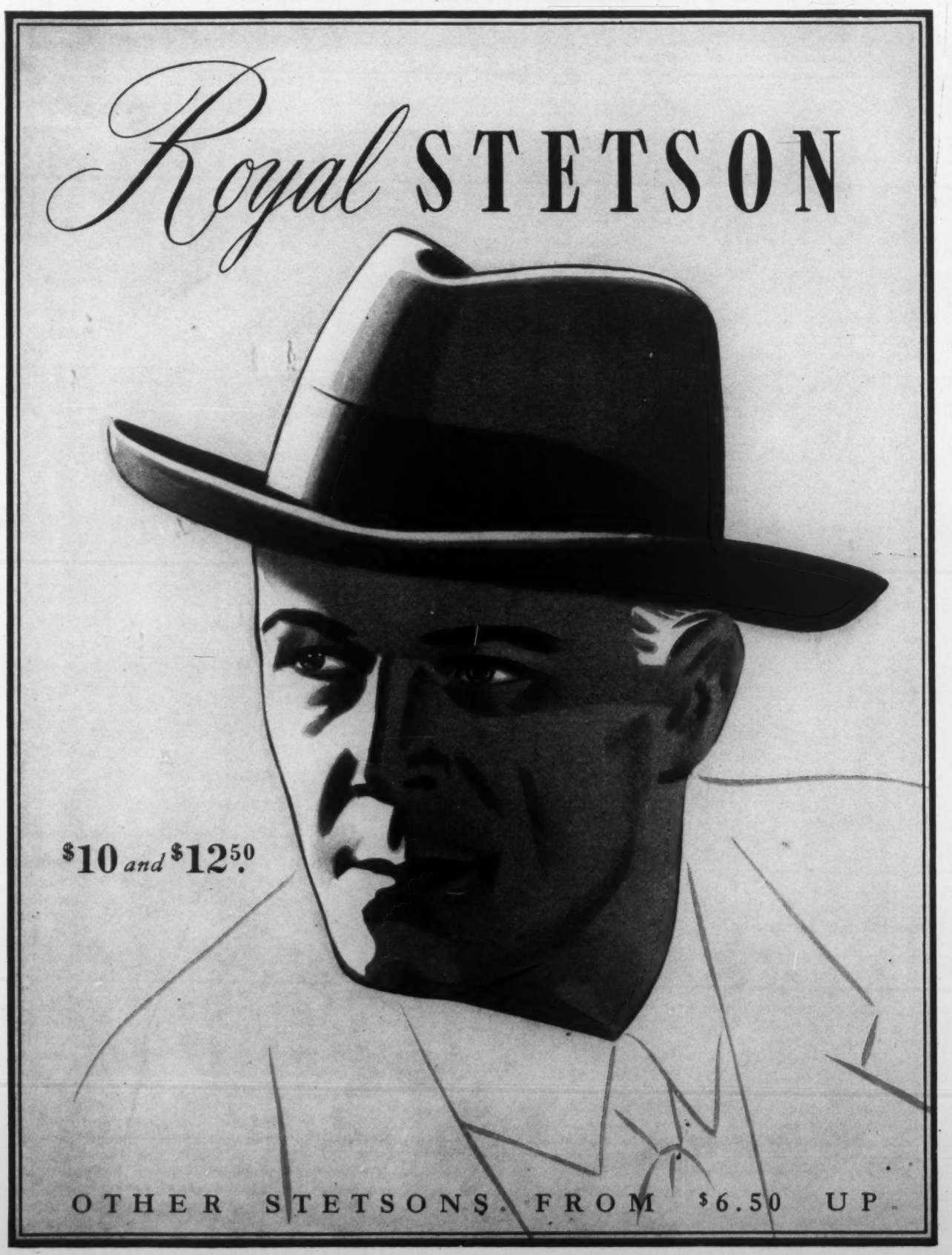
"Not resigned!" faltered Mrs. Dudgeon.

"Not from the Committee," Mrs. Beamish said laughingly, "I'll just hang on as Treasurer or something till a really important Committee comes along. Who knows, maybe it will be Mrs. Buckthorne's own Committee before I'm through. She'll look grand and dignified, won't she, when she finds herself out on her ear."

Mrs. Dudgeon looked dazed. "But are you sure they'll ask you?" she said.

"Of course they'll ask me," laughed Mrs. Beamish, "They'll be crazy about me because I'm a colorful personality." And pulling Mrs. Dudgeon's hat gaily over her ears she pranced out of the room.

Mrs. Dudgeon sighed. Then she crossed over to the desk and began to draft out her opening speech. . . . "Amid all the stark realities and horrors of the present emergency," she wrote, "it would be sacrilege to talk of holding an election. . ."



Watch Howard Green of B.C.—He's on the Way Up

BY P. W. LUCE

Howard Green, seven years in the House of Commons, is the first native British Columbian to get anywhere near holding a position of high responsibility in the Dominion Government. He has a chance of being leader of the Conservative party, and the Conservative party has a chance of—well, whatever it has a chance of.

Mr. Green is very popular in B.C., is a hard worker, and makes good speeches both in the House and out.

NO NATIVE son of British Columbia has ever held a position of high responsibility in the Federal Government, but that is an omission that bids fair to be remedied in the not distant future.

Howard Green, born at the little town of Kaslo on November 5, 1895, is a contender for the leadership of the Conservative party. If he should win this at the national convention in Winnipeg during the second week of December—and he is conceded a good chance—it would be but a matter of time before he becomes the logical man for the highest honor to which a Canadian can attain in his own country, the office of Prime Minister.

It may be that the prospect of a leader who comes from the extreme West does not appeal strongly to the entrenched Easterners. That is a handicap of which Howard Green is fully conscious. He also realizes that the western delegates are not going to Winnipeg with a united purpose. Some would like to see Premier John Bracken, of Manitoba, enter the wider field. Sidney Smith, President of the University of Manitoba, has many pressing friends. R. L. Maitland, Attorney-General of British Columbia, is not without ambitions, though still a very dark horse. The Hon. Murdoch MacPherson, of Regina, can make it interesting, and J. G. Diefenbaker, M.P. for Lake Centre, Northern Saskatchewan, is a prime favorite.

All these men have many friends and a few enemies.

Howard Green has many friends and no enemies.

There he has a great advantage over his opponents. He is a genial soul who can criticize policies without antagonizing individuals, even when his words carry a decided sting. It is no exaggeration to say that everybody who knows him likes him, and Howard Green is a good enough politician to see to it that as many people as possible get to know him.

Howard Green is really interested in people. That's why he went into politics, and that's why he's staying in it at considerable personal sacrifice. He might have gone into politics anyway, if he had been of a different temperament, for politics is a family trait. His uncle, the late Senator R. F. Green, enjoyed something like thirty years of public life, even when things were going wrong for him.

Judging by the records, one assumes that Mr. Green is one of those human beings who mature slowly. Perhaps that is why he is still frequently referred to as one of the young men of the Conservative party, although now in his forty-eighth year. He received his early education in Kaslo and then went to Toronto for final polishing. The First World War intervened, and the 54th Kootenay Regiment got one conscientious recruit who was still in his 'teens in May, 1915.

Veterans' Friend

Service overseas made of Howard Green a lifelong friend of the returned men. He was far enough in the danger zone to be mentioned in despatches, and so it is natural that he should be a forthright advocate of attack. On occasions he has strongly condemned what he styles "the Home Defence Complex in Canada", and pointed his argument by saying that the war will not be won on the North American continent unless it is won by the Japanese.

Preference for returned men in the years of peace has frequently been advocated on the floor of the House by Mr. Green. It is true that he has spoken of this in somewhat general terms and with disapproval of what the present Government is not doing, but it must be remembered that this critic has never been part of the administrative body; he has always sat in the Opposition.

When Mr. Green was nominated for the South Vancouver constituency in 1935 he was almost an unknown quality. He was not conceded a chance until a week or so before election day, when his opponents realized how popular the young candidate seemed to be. Audiences liked the way he talked with them rather than at them. He was genial. He was quiet in his delivery. He seemed a kindly sort. He said a good word for his opponents, something most unexpected in South Vancouver. He made no apologies for teaching a Sunday School class or belonging to the Y.M.C.A.

He scored a glorious victory.

When the 1940 election came round the Liberals and the C.C.F.'ers knew that whoever ran against Howard Green would be defeated. He was one of the few members of Parliament who had given practically complete satisfaction to his constituents.

Campaigning is hard work for the South Vancouver member. Delivering speeches is easy, for he is a lawyer with an ever-ready tongue, but he dislikes preparing speeches and arranging his data. Yet he will not delegate this chore to anybody else. He makes public addresses six nights a week and is completely fagged out when he gets home somewhere around midnight.

During the 1940 campaign he lost five pounds, and five pounds is a lot of flesh to take off his spare frame. He put it on again at the rate of a pound a week, but doubts if the accretion is permanently attached.

For exercise Mr. Green walks. In the morning he walks part of the way to his city office, and in the evening he takes his dog out for an airing. He finds the dog good company, for he doesn't ask questions or make suggestions on running the country.

In his short seven years of public life Howard Green has progressed from obscure back bencher to candidate for the leadership of the Conservative party. It's a record probably without parallel in Canadian history.

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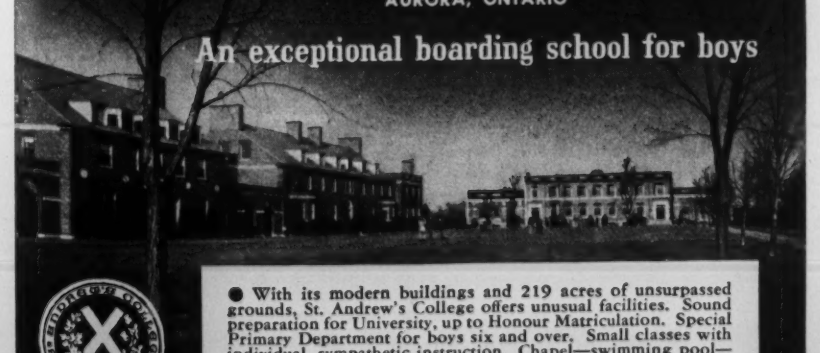

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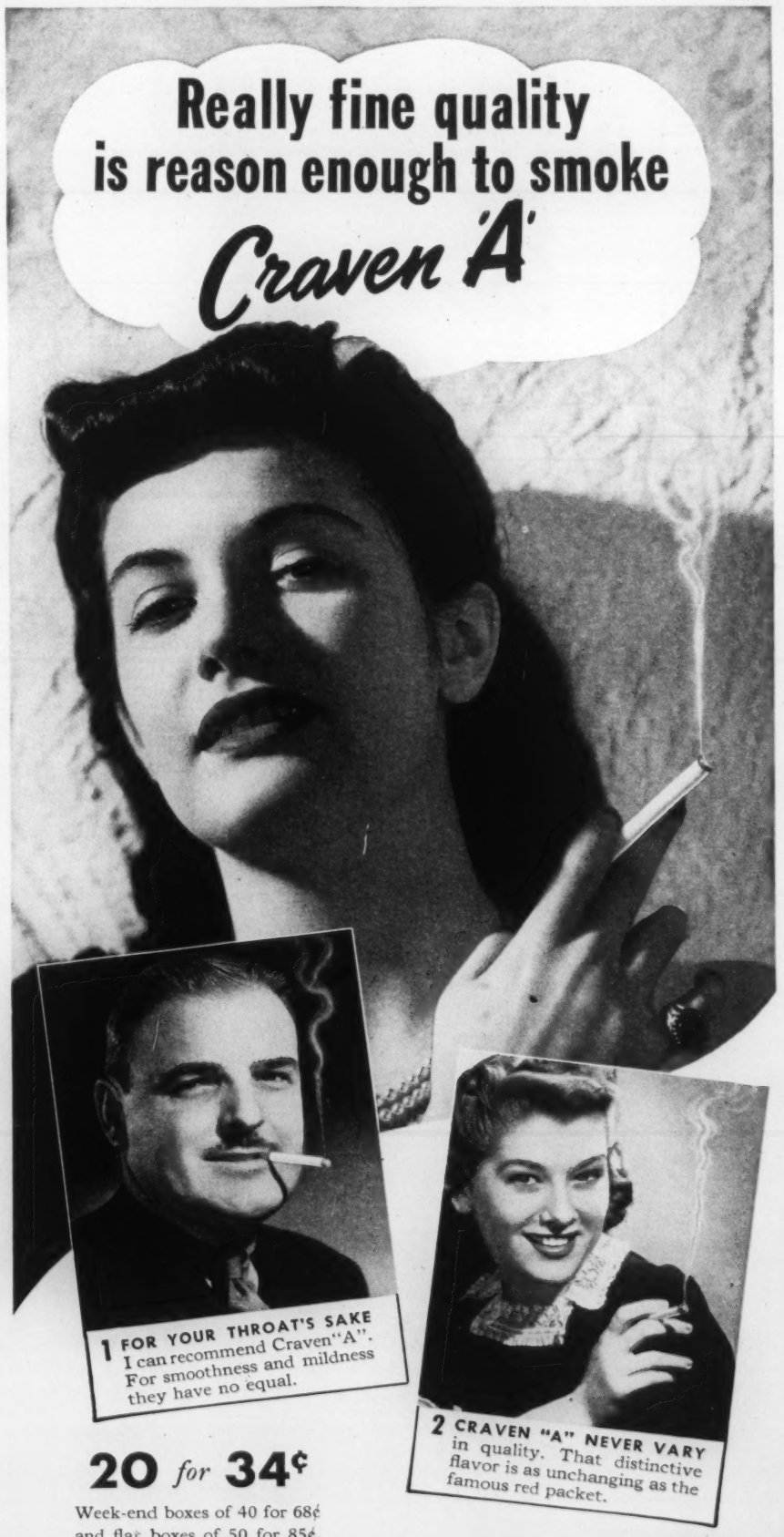

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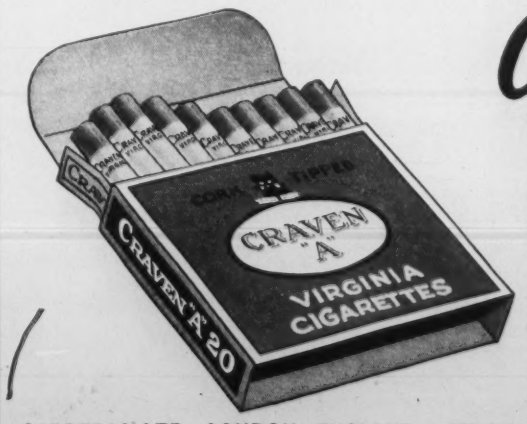

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THE HITLER WAR

Getting at the Enemy's "Underside"

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

FOR just half a year now this space has harped—I am afraid that is the only word for it—on the advantages of an occupation of French North Africa. I remember writing on one occasion that no move open to us in the whole field of war offered such great strategic possibilities for the effort involved.

And now it has happened under more favorable circumstances than one could ever have hoped for. It has come just when the French and native populations of North Africa are under the deep impress of our victory in Egypt which has smashed the physical threat which the Axis has maintained in their rear for the past two and a half years. It has come on top of the failure of the gigantic German effort to crush Soviet Russia this year; and of the bitterly-resisted attempt to conscript French workers for labor in the Reich. It has come at a time when, with her best divisions lost in Africa and the RAF's terrible bombing power turned against her industrial cities, Italy is obviously nearing the end of her rope.

Then it has been led by American troops and accompanied by a great propaganda barrage which has been all, and more than, one could hope for. It has been handled with a finesse which fooled both the Vichy French and the Germans into thinking it was aimed at Dakar, and kept the real objectives concealed until the hour of landing. And it found waiting in Algiers, the largest city and capital of the province containing 75 per cent of all the French residents of North Africa, such a doughty collaborator as General Henri Giraud, hero of both wars against the Germans and so well-known in French Africa that he bears the title "L'Africain".

Although hoping to be welcomed as liberators, our forces made their landing in a thorough-going, professional style quite comparable to any display put on by the Germans during the years when they were giving us lessons in modern military tactics. Aerodromes were seized by parachute troops; the main cities and naval bases were put in pincers and cut off from land connection with each other. Radio stations were seized and promptly put into our service. The initial operations, except at Algiers, were carried out at points close enough to Gibraltar to receive long-range air support from there, and far enough from any Axis air bases to avoid interference from the enemy.

An Invaluable Aerodrome

The provision of a useful aerodrome at Gibraltar, where only a small emergency landing-field existed in the centre of a race-track during the early months of the war, has been of inestimable help in these operations. I was fortunate in having a long talk a few days ago with the RAF leader who laid it out. Since this field and everything that comes or goes on it is under the eyes of Nazi spies in adjacent La Linea, a bare outline of its character cannot give away any military secrets. It is a "one-way" aerodrome, barely more than a single wide strip; there was room for no more, even after absorbing the race-track and playing-fields in the open space north of the Rock and moving a ship-yard. But fortunately the wind blows fairly constantly across here, along the northern face of the Rock.

From maps, diagrams and photos which one can see in the *London Illustrated News*, it would seem that the cemetery may have been moved, too. Still the maximum space available is only half a mile wide by two-thirds of a mile long. The runway could not, therefore, be more than about 1200 yards long, which didn't prove enough for the pilot of George Buerling's heavily-laden *Liberator*, coming in from Malta the other day. It rolled right over the edge into the sea. Still four-motored bombers have constantly used Gibraltar as a stop-over point en route from Britain to the Middle East—as faithfully reported in the Axis press.

Fly In From Britain

Doubtless this cramped aerodrome was packed with light bombers and fighters ready to be flown to North African fields as soon as they were secured by our landing forces. Short-range planes could hop first to Oran, and from there along to Algiers and Philippeville, to cope with any attempted interference by Axis raiders from Sardinia or Sicily, and to support the move into Tunisia. But recent photographs have shown the Hurricane, most adaptable of all fighters, equipped with under-wing tanks to give it 1000 miles cruising range. It is almost exactly 1000 miles bee-line from Britain to Gibraltar or from British aerodromes direct to Algiers. And at Algiers, very early in the operations, Hurricanes were reported to have landed. Bostons, Beaufighters and Mosquitoes could easily make the hop from Britain.

The North African aerodromes most important to our grand strategy are those situated near Bizerta, at the Mediterranean Narrows. Here also is much the biggest French naval base; the combination was carefully prepared before the war to keep Italy in check. Franco-British bomber squadrons were to be stationed on the spacious aerodromes at Bizerta, and only a fighter screen was to be maintained on the cramped and exposed airfields of Malta. As I write American forces are moving briskly eastward from their landing at Philippeville to secure vital Bizerta.

From there other units will doubtless branch southwards towards Tripoli. It wouldn't be surprising if French units should join them with some pleasure in that final clean-up of the Axis position in Africa. Far from being able to send help to save his main rear base Rommel, 1000 miles away at the other extreme of Libya, will do well if he can save the remnant of his army which escaped destruction at El Alamein.

The magnitude of our success in this battle would normally have provided sufficient material for discussion for several weeks, had it not been overtaken by the new move in the Western Mediterranean. Stalin seemed to disparage in his anniversary speech last week the importance of the victory which could be won over a mere dozen divisions, such as Rommel had in the line at Alamein. He stressed that the Red Army was fighting 240 enemy divisions.

We recognize, certainly, that there is a difference between the scale of fighting in Russia and in Egypt. Yet the divisions which we had to send to Egypt and maintain there at the end of such an enormous line of supply represented far more in the strategical scale of values than a like number of divisions in the continental warfare of Eastern Europe.

Like the armies which we maintain elsewhere, all over the world, small though they may be by Soviet standards, our dozen front-line divisions in Egypt and the 8 or 10 which we will land, for a beginning, in North Africa, represent a great effort in naval and air support, in ship-building and supply. As Mr. Churchill said on his return from Russia, it is hard to make the continental-minded Russians appreciate the different nature of our world-wide war effort.

Hitler's dozen divisions at Alamein, with others at Crete and in Bulgaria, threatened the whole Middle East and forced on us an enormous diversion of strength throughout that area. There were times when it seemed that he was getting such a good bargain that he would just continue to stand there and threaten and not advance any further. But towards the end the maintenance of his Army of Egypt became very expensive too.

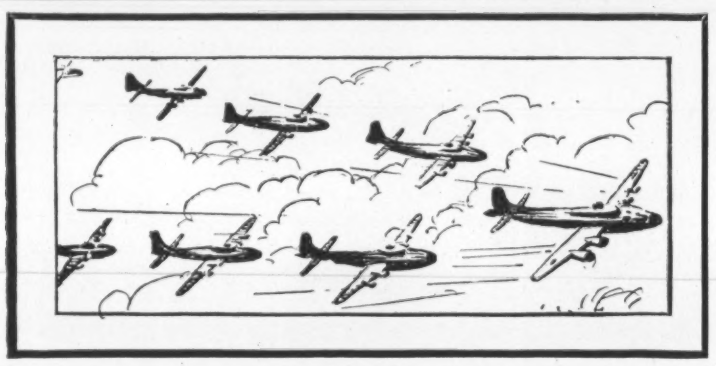
Still it was a bargain compared to the diversion of strength which is now forced on Hitler throughout the Mediterranean area as the roles are changed and we take the initiative. Crete Greece, Italy, Sicily and Sardinia must all be strengthened with garrison troops and air power, an additional effort must be made to wipe out the bridgehead which Mihailovitch has been holding open for us, and probably Southern France and Corsica will have to be occupied. This is what may be the outcome of our destruction of a mere dozen divisions in Egypt, and the landing of a few others in Algeria.

Spain and Portugal

And this is supposing that Hitler is content to react defensively and leave the initiative to us. Should he determine to regain the initiative and trump our move he will have to restore his army in North Africa and move into Spain and Portugal. He might have undertaken the latter lightly in 1940, or early '41. But it would be a much more difficult de-

—*Map, courtesy New York Times.*

Our Mediterranean strategy and our prospects for opening a powerful second front gained tremendous impetus last week from our victory in Egypt (7), and our entry into French North Africa at Casablanca (1), Oran (3) and Algiers (4). While our forces sallied from Gibraltar (2), the RAF hammered away at Genoa (6) and the Vichy Fleet tarried in Toulon (5).



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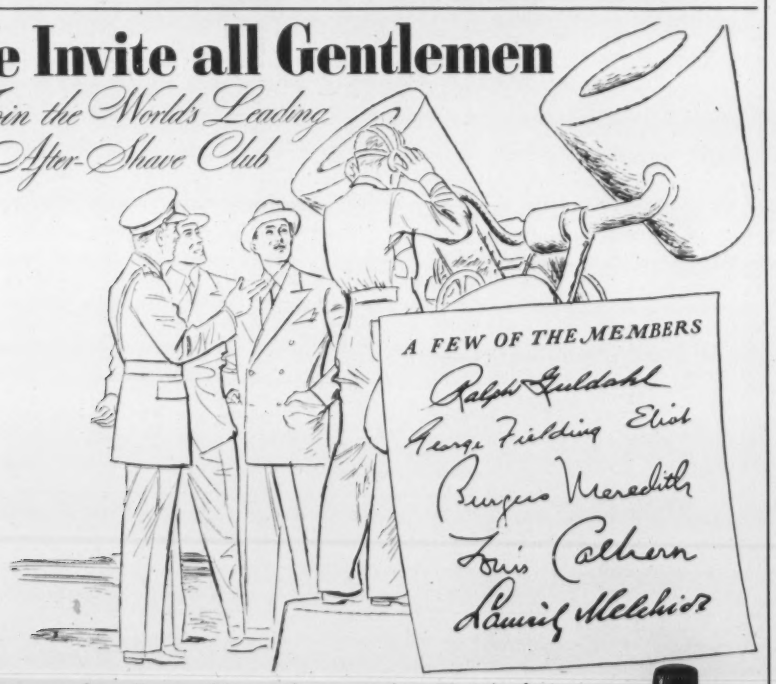

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cision to make today, after his resources have been poured for two seasons into the quicksands of Russia, while ours have accumulated mightily.

It would mean assuming the defence of another 2000 miles of unfortified coastline, and offering us a new and by no means unattractive entry into the continent. Many an Allied strategist has re-studied Wellington's campaign, gazed at the map of the Peninsula with its entry port of Lisbon, and sighed over the barrier which neutrality still raised before us. It would be better for Hitler to remain behind the Pyrenées.

All this diversion of effort would have been more embarrassing to Hitler during the height of his Russian campaign, say in September. I have no doubt but that we originally planned to move earlier, to provide this relief, but were held up by the misfortune in Libya in June. It will be recalled that Mr. Churchill said then that we had suffered the greatest recession in our hopes and plans since the fall of France. Yet the move into North Africa was probably carried out more smartly, and our attempt to catch and destroy was probably much more successful, in November than they would have been in July or August.

Though operations in Russia are tapering off for the winter, Hitler will find it by no means easy to find the forces to meet our threat. He must desire, even more than last winter, a few months respite to rest his men in relays, raise and train great new levies, refill his ranks, and accumulate new stores of munitions. In particular he must need time to rest, reform, reinforce and re-equip his air force to meet our mighty challenge next year.

Hitler's Air Needs

Instead he faces immediate, huge demands for air power to adequately reinforce his Mediterranean "underside." The ineffectual effort which his squadrons in Sardinia and Sicily have made to hinder our landing at Algiers and our progress eastward indicate how much they have been weakened by the latest assault on Malta— which achieved less than any of the others. And his air power in the Libyan-Egyptian theatre has been simply wiped out, to the number of 600 or more planes.

Large as his resources may still be, they are spread far and wide and severely taxed, and the day has passed when he can take a loss of over 600 planes, with accompanying personnel, in his stride. He still has to keep strong air units active in support of the Caucasus operations, and others spread along the whole Russian front. He has to maintain his watch on our convoys to Murmansk. He dare not weaken, but on the contrary must strengthen, his night fighter defences over Germany.

He can not lean very heavily on the support of the Italian Air Force, though recent reports from Egypt say that Italian pilots have been putting up a good fight in their Macchi 202's, powered by the Daimler engine which the Germans developed for their Messerschmitt fighters, now being superseded by the air-cooled Focke-Wulf 190.

I have stressed air power, because it is in air power that we are going to assume our greatest and most decisive advantage over the Germans; the Egyptian offensive and pursuit gave a fairly good preview of that. Yet it is air power which Hitler will need, above all, to hold the Mediterranean; because he has no sea power to match ours.

Bombing Reich Halted

We too will have to divert a good deal of air power to our new front along the southern Mediterranean shore, which will take some time and also appears to have relieved Germany somewhat from attack during late weeks. That Bomber Command's excellent work has had to be halted, just at a time when it might have been most effective against German morale, must be noted as one of the minus factors in our current account.

These are the purely military factors. Along with them must be reckoned the psychological and moral factors. Our people and the Russians have had a big lift. France is resurgent, and suddenly we realize how much we have missed her. Our side will be all the richer for an infusion of the old French fighting spirit. And Hitler will begin to know what it means to have at the back of his armies, facing our invasion on the Channel and the Mediterranean, a reunited and reinvigorated French nation, which is not a tiny Norway or Denmark, but a great power of 40 millions.

And now to review briefly our victory over Rommel. How pleasant it is, after all our disasters and disappointments, after Norway and Dunkirk, Greece and Crete, Singapore and Tobruk, to contemplate a German Army receiving exactly the same treatment. How pleasant, after see-sawing unsatisfactorily back and forth across Libya half a dozen times, to see Rommel caught and held and pounded until his army was completely smashed, and a bare remnant left to scurry off under our retributive air attack.

The German Radio has tried to make out that we had an overwhelming superiority in all arms, and that the *Afrika Korps* and its unfortunate Italian satellites had no chance at all. I don't doubt but that we had a heavy superiority in tanks, planes and guns. Yet Rommel had felt strong enough less than two months before to launch an all-out offensive of his own, and his losses in this had a lot to do with his subsequent weakness, as had also the efforts of our subs and planes against his supply shipping.

This German excuse cannot detract from the brilliance of our success. The enemy held a formidably strong position, short and deep, and secure at both flanks. We had to fight hard to break it, but clearly we had good generalship, as it was Rommel who made the mistakes this time, expecting our main attack in the south and later dividing his tank forces; and improved tactics, for we broke his fortified position and still had our armor intact for the *coup de grace*.

Undoubtedly all our ground operations were aided by improved weapons, in greater quantity than heretofore. In particular there was our very heavy concentration of artillery, to support our nightly infantry advances; our new six-pounder anti-tank gun, which went forward with the infantry and covered them from enemy armored counter-attack; and the American M-4 or General Sherman tank, which mounts its 75 mm. gun in a full-swivel turret and not at the side like the General Grant, and which outclassed everything in the field.

Hitler Sees 1918 Again

As this goes to press the remnant of Rommel's force is well into Libya and estimated at about 15 per cent of the original 140,000 men, with probably not a much greater proportion of the tanks or guns, and very few planes at all. *A whole army, one of Hitler's chief pieces on the checkerboard of world strategy, has been swept away overnight.* There is little likelihood that Hitler will be able to replace it in Libya; and he may not even be able to save the remnant by evacuation. After all, at Dunkirk we had plenty of ships and control of the air.

This failure, coming on top of the gigantic failure in Russia and heightened by our landing in West Africa, seems to have set Hitler thinking more morosely of "another 1918." His annual beer-hall speech to the Nazi Old Guard, last Sunday, was dominated by this 1918 theme.

There was no comparison between the present situation and 1918, he asserted. There would be no peace offers "whatsoever, any more" from him. He could now see but one possibility ahead of them, of unmitigated success. He denied that mistakes had been made in German strategy, or that it would be better to bring the armies back from the distant Terek and Volga to defend the homeland.

But curiously enough he seems to have been thinking of how the Kaiser solved his troubles in 1918 by running away to Holland. *He* was different, he shouted; *he* would not run away. Has Hitler really been thinking of such a thing? Does he find little taste for preparing next year's campaign, his "1918," as he is always calling it by inference, a defensive campaign (which he now says is "after all, the cheaper") in which he will be forced to jump about trying to counter our initiative?

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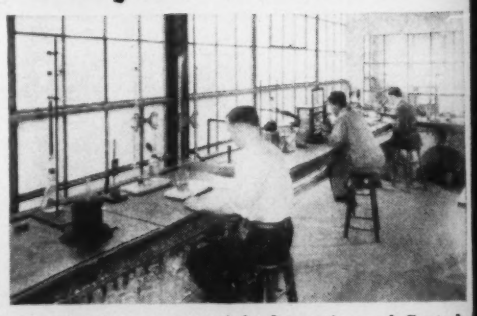

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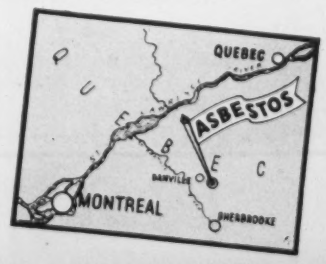

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Ten Years in the Chair

BY B. K. SANDWELL

WITH this issue the present editor of SATURDAY NIGHT completes the tenth year of his tenure of that post. It seems pretty safe to assert that they have been the most eventful ten years in the history of Canada since it became part of the territory of the British Crown. Even the decade from 1912 to 1922 can hardly be held to have exerted so profound an effect upon the economy, the social structure and the basic moral concepts of the Dominion. It has not been an easy decade for a periodical which has among its chief aims the shedding of the clearest light available upon the problems of the time in Canada.

It is not without significance that the chief picture in the last issue edited by my predecessor Mr. Charlesworth—still, I rejoice to say, a regular contributor to these columns—was entitled "British Churchmen Protest Disarmament Delay," and that the chief article, written by Mr. John A. Stevenson—also still a valued though not so regular contributor,—was devoted to the subject "Europe Still Relies On Conferences." The French were at that time somewhat cooler than the British Churchmen towards the project of disarmament, and Premier Herriot had shortly before that date irritated German public opinion by suggesting that German education was being given a dangerously militaristic tinge. This was, of course, still in the days of the Weimar Republic, but we now know that the militarists were the real power in Germany even then, and were sedulously paving the way for a type of government which would be more adaptable for totalitarian war.

IT WAS obviously not a far step from demanding disarmament to advocating appeasement, though it was certainly a step down. Disarmament was advocated on the ground that it would have a moral effect upon the enemy; appeasement merely on the ground that it would assuage his hunger for that which did not belong to him. Both of them were the policies of nations which valued peace, in the sense of absence of war, more highly than international decency, than the protection of the weak, than the preservation of law between nations, than any consideration of safety or honor. So far did these ideas extend their sway in Canada during this decade that at one time cadet training in the public schools was frowned upon, and even physical training was regarded with some suspicion. The Dominion went on disarming long after the slightest hope of persuading Germany to remain disarmed had disappeared; and among the political elements in the country which now profess the most ardent enthusiasm for victory are some who until Hitler attacked Poland—and some who even until he attacked Russia—were loudest in proclaiming that we had no concern with the affairs of any other continent. That these same people are often fond of criticizing Great Britain for not being more concerned about the affairs of Africa, in Abyssinia, and of Asia, in Manchuria, is merely part of the general phantasmagoria of illogicality. SATURDAY NIGHT believes that it can claim to have given about as little countenance to this sort of thing as any Canadian periodical.

THE disease for which a world war ultimately became the only cure, the disease of excessive economic nationalism, was also one towards which Canada contributed little in the way of remedies. At the very moment when the present editor entered on his charge the Canadian Parliament was debating the Ottawa Agreements, which, while very moderate in their exclusiveness compared with the tariff arrangements of many other nations, had an enormous moral effect on the outside world because they seemed to indicate that the British Commonwealth was embarking on the process of setting itself up as the latest and in many respects the greatest of the autarkies, and to give the final evidence that the old gold-standard system of international commerce was sick unto death. It is now known that the Agreements were a symptom rather than a cause of the world's evil state, but we are rather glad that SATURDAY NIGHT had small enthusiasm for them at any time, since even a symptom is scarcely a proper object of admiration.

The gold standard, which had been abandoned by most of the countries of the world because they had too little gold, was soon after abandoned by the United States because it had too much, a circumstance no more illogical than the practice of blowing on one's fingers to make them warm and on one's tea to make it cool. With it went the last foundation stone of the old structure of the world's economic relationships as between one sovereign power and another; and what new foundation stones will underlie the new system of relationships that will develop in the coming peace this paper does not dare to prophesy. If the sovereign powers will accept some supra-national limitations on their economic behavior, the old foundation stone may possibly be restored; but the ultimate effect of any such limitations will be so enormous that friends of national governments will be found complaining, as friends of provincial governments in Canada complain today, that these governments have been reduced to the level of a county council.

Other forces were also at work readjusting the internal social fabric of every nation of the Western

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Charles Vallin (left), the French Fascist leader, and Pierre Brossolette, former foreign editor of the Socialist paper "Le Populaire", at Fighting French headquarters in London. Politically opposed before the war, they escaped together from Occupied France to join General de Gaulle.

World as far back as 1932. In the issue of SATURDAY NIGHT of exactly ten years ago our then London correspondent, Leonard J. Reid of the *Economist*, observed that "In all countries the tendency is towards a more even distribution of incomes." Canada was not then among the foremost of such countries, but she was moving in that direction, and she has moved a good deal further in the ten years. Mr. Reid was already worrying about how the future needs for new capital were to be supplied, since it is obviously easier for a man with an income of $100,000 to save new capital than for a man with an income of $1,000, especially if the first has two children and the second twelve. Canadians little suspected then that their government would undertake to compel them to do the necessary saving; but in 1942 it does.

In 1932 the unemployment problem in cities like Toronto was to a large extent dealt with by shipping its victims off to make themselves farms in the northern wilderness, where the technique of farm making is unfortunately very highly specialized; one of the new editor's earliest experiences was that of accompanying Mr. Stewart, the then mayor of Toronto, to the station to bid farewell to a large party of these unfortunates. The next five years saw a gradually growing recognition by public authorities of all three grades, municipal, provincial and national, that the community owes a living to its members who are willing to work and cannot obtain the chance, and those of the unemployed who survived the days of the earlier makeshift relief policies are now fairly humanely treated in most parts of Canada. (Canadians are an essentially decent people when they get around to it, but in matters requiring governmental action it takes them a long time to get around.)

ALL these changes and an infinite number of others which have taken place in the decade have left their mark on SATURDAY NIGHT. Essentially it is the same paper that it always was, but to maintain its essential identity it has had to change many of its superficial characteristics. Ten years ago it devoted a good deal of space to the doings of what is denominated Society, as it had been doing from the days of its foundation in 1887. In a decidedly plutocratic community the doings of Society are apt to be of pretty general interest even to those who are not in it. But Canada even in 1932 was definitely becoming less plutocratic; a few years later Mr. (now Lord) Bennett was to recommend for knighthood a group of persons including one artist, one musician, one poet and one expert in the science of wheat-growing. In the course of time it seemed likely that the space devoted to the doings of Society could be better occupied by other matters, and it duly was; no complaints came from readers in the East, and from readers in the West came so many congratulations that it was clear that they had long had little interest in this feature.

IN 1932 as now, much of SATURDAY NIGHT'S attention was devoted to the needs of the small investor, and already there was in evidence the trend which has since been vastly accentuated, in the direction of the search for security rather than for large profit. In the ten years since then this tendency has become overwhelming, and has extended into all the activities of life. People seem to want to be protected against investment loss, loss by unemployment, by disease, by fluctuation in the value of their product, by the acts of God and of the government—in short against every conceivable element of chance; and they are correspondingly unwilling to take any chances themselves even when the rewards of winning would appear to be temptingly high. We have become a security-minded people, and while this is to some extent a healthy reaction against the extravagant risks and profits of the great century of exploitation which came to an end around 1914 (with a slight last-gasp revival in 1925-29), its consequences if it goes too far may be bad for the moral fibre of the democratic peoples.

The disposition of governments to seize too large a portion of the gains of chance-taking when it occurs in the way of business accounts for a great deal of this reluctance. In 1932 the government of Canada took only 61 million dollars in personal and corporation income tax; in 1941 it took 207½ million, plus 64 million of national defence and excess profits taxes, most of which came out of incomes secured in part by taking business chances. This latter sum (271½ million) came out of the national income of 1940, which was estimated at 5,400 million; excluding the national defence tax (27½ million) almost the whole of it came out of corporation incomes and the larger private incomes, which represent less than half, probably less than a third, of the total national income, the greater part of which accrues to its recipients as wages and salaries and farm income. (Dividend payments are estimated at only 316½ million in 1941.) Nor is this by any means all that is taken out of risk-taking income by public authorities, since all sorts of lesser authorities also claim their share. It is therefore no wonder that the more speculative types of enterprise, and the more speculative methods in any enterprise, are out of favor with business men. If you win, the government wins most, if you lose you lose alone.

However we are now starting on another decade, and the re-establishment of a condition of assured peace in the world may reverse many of the tendencies which have been shown during this past decade of approaching and ultimately realized war. Those that are not reversed we shall no doubt accommodate ourselves to. The human race as a whole is singularly tough and adaptable. Let us hope that Canadians are not much less tough and adaptable than the races—the Chinese, the Russians, the Indians, the Negroes and the rest—with whom they and the other Western European stocks will henceforth have to share the world on somewhat more even terms.

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Department of Labour
National War Labour Board

GENERAL ORDER

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has found that the cost of living index number for October 1, 1942, is 117.8 (adjusted index 116.9) as compared with the cost of living index number for July 2, 1942, of 117.9 (adjusted index 117).

The Wartime Wages Control Order, P. C. 5963, provides in Section 48 (iv):

> "the amount of the bonus shall not be changed unless the cost of living index number has changed one whole point or more since the last general order of the Board requiring an increase or decrease in the amount thereof."

The index number not having changed by one whole point or more since July 2, 1942, pursuant to the provisions of P. C. 5963 as stated, the National War Labour Board orders that the terms of its General Order dated August 4, 1942, shall continue to apply for the period November 15, 1942, to February 15, 1943, subject to the right of employers or employees to apply to a War Labour Board for authorization of payment of such an amount of cost of living bonus as a Board may determine to be "fair and reasonable," under the provisions of the Order.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Chairman, National War Labour Board

Ottawa, Canada
November 4, 1942

How to Apply the Ruml Plan

BY K. LeM. CARTER

THE article "Ruml plan would lighten taxpayers' burden" in SATURDAY NIGHT of October 24 makes perfectly clear the desirability of relieving ourselves as individual taxpayers of tax indebtedness to each other through the Dominion Treasury. It is evident that individual taxpayers under existing tax rates will only with great difficulty be able to make provision out of current income for the liquidation of tax arrears in their years of declining earnings.

To illustrate his plan Mr. Ruml considers the case of a man earning $10,000 a year who retires on a $3,000 pension and has not made provision to meet his tax arrears. If this occurs in Canada to a married man with no dependents who retires on 31st December, 1942, he will be required to pay taxes (exclusive of forced savings) out of the $3,000 he receives in 1943 of

(a) ⅔ of taxes on 1942 income of $10,000	$2,508.00
(b) ⅓ of taxes on 1943 income of $3,000	$ 195.00
	$2,703.00

In submitting his plan Mr. Ruml states the main difficulties as:

(1.) Since we are one year behind in our tax payments, how are we going to catch up with ourselves? What do we do with the extra year?

There is only one real problem about the Ruml Plan for income tax, and that is that certain incomes cannot be taxed as they come.

Where is the line to be drawn between those which are to pay as they go and those which are to settle by the year?

(2.) If we are to file a tax return in March of any given year, representing tax on that year's income, how are we to know in advance (a) the amount of the year's income, (b) the tax rate applicable to that year's income?

So far as Canada is concerned, the last Dominion budget removed objection number two by requiring taxpayers to make advance provisional payments based on estimated incomes. The budget also partly solved the first objection by reducing the extent of arrears from something more than a year to eight months. This acceleration was achieved by requiring the payment within twelve months of taxes on income earned during a longer period. In line with the Ruml plan you have suggested that the eight months of arrears be disposed of by the cancellation of two-thirds of 1942 taxes of individuals.

This brings forward a further difficulty which in Canada is probably the only serious complication. Which classes of taxpayers, if any, should be included in the cancellation of arrears? Should it be limited to those classes which normally do not set aside funds from their income to meet their taxes as they accrue because they are not aware of the implications of the law? Or should it also include those who although aware of the law have failed to make provision?

Retroactive Rises

During the last few years it would not have been possible for individuals to provide properly for taxes during the first half of the year, for each June the tax rate has jumped retroactively to the commencement of the year. During the last half of the year taxpayers have been sufficiently pressed to keep abreast without being able to catch up on what they missed during the time when they were unaware of the increased tax rate. Hence, with all good will and full knowledge of the law, it would have been well nigh impossibe to make accurate provision for income taxes.

Businesses are in a different situation, in that their management tries to maintain a margin of revenue over expenses to show a profit, and if the tax provision is inadequate the difference can be met out of profits, which will probably not cause the pain of reduced standards. Corporations set aside an annual provision and in fact companies with Dominion charters are required to do so under Dominion Companies Act. Ruml excludes corporations, estates and trusts taxable to the trustee "since corporations normally report on an accrual basis and executors and trustees necessarily provide for the payment of taxes before distribution is made."

In general terms taxpayers may be classified as: (1.) Wage earners, (2.) Salaried employees, (3.) Commission earners, (4.) Professional, (5.) Individual recipients of investment income, (6.) Proprietors of unincorporated businesses, (7.) Trusts and estates taxed as such, and (8.) Corporations.

Whatever division is followed will cause a certain amount of dissatisfaction. If Mr. Ruml's line is adopted there will be numerous proprietors of small limited companies who will consider that by reason of their charter they suffer from unfavorable discrimination as compared to their unincorporated competitors.

There appear to be three alternative lines of demarcation that might be drawn as to which classes of taxpayers should be relieved of part of their 1942 taxes, namely:

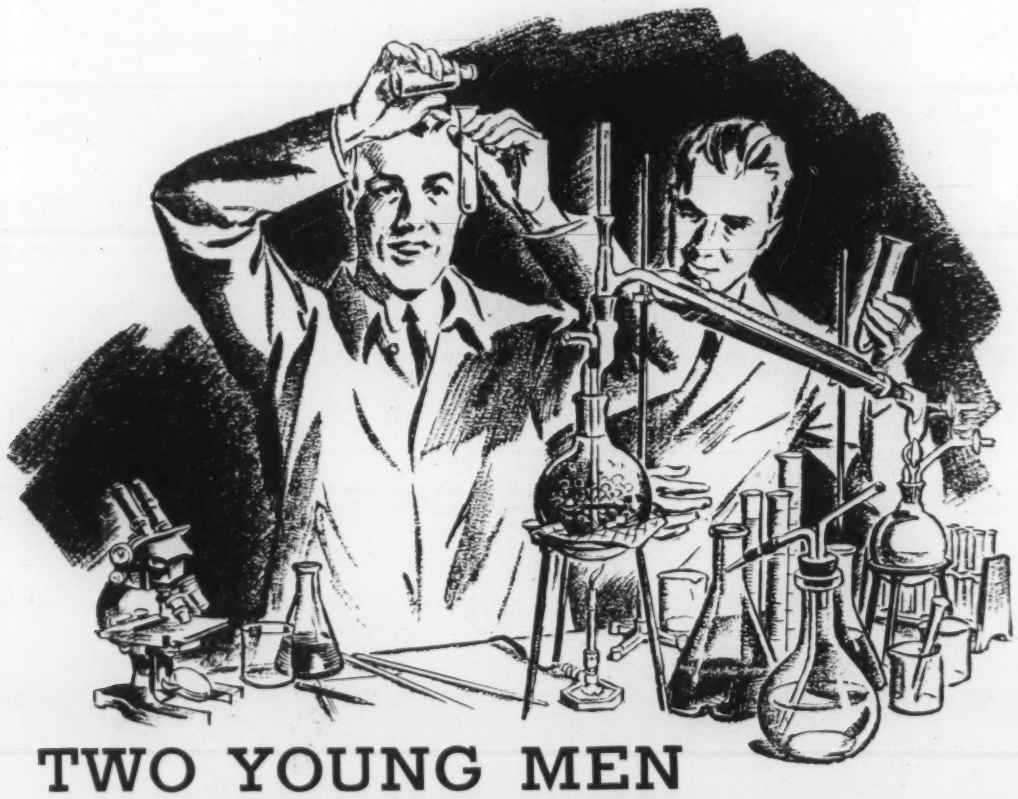
(a) Restrict it to earned income from wages, salaries, commissions etc. (i.e. those earnings paid to employees and reported on the Income Tax Information Return T—4).

(b) Limit the tax cancellation to those taxpayers not subject to excess profits taxes other than trusts and estates taxed as such (i.e. exclude businesses).

(c) Include all taxpayers other than corporations and trusts and estates taxed as such.

Obviously the necessity for discriminating as between classes of taxpayers raises a real immediate problem, but this will seem small compared to those administrative difficulties which will arise later in endeavoring to squeeze funds out of shrivelling taxpayers, and the political difficulties of explaining to wage earners that their savings have been applied to meet arrears of whose existence they were unaware. A decision as to the most fair and practical solution of this last objection must in part be considered in the light of information which is only available to the Income Tax Department.

It would be most unfortunate if the Canadian tax system, which meets most of the objections to Ruml's widely acclaimed proposals, cannot now attain the goal of heavy income taxation.



TWO YOUNG MEN
with faith in themselves

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Small-Town Papers Cool to Mr. Hepburn

BY HENRY LYNN MARSHALL

Mr. Hepburn's announcement of the withdrawal of his scheme for retiring from public life elicited remarkably little comment from the small-town newspapers which represent the rural ridings. On the whole, editorial opinion suggests that the province is bearing up bravely at the thought of losing him entirely.

"WE VIEW with unqualified approval," quoth the outspoken Cochrane *Northland Post*, "the departure from public life of the Hon. Mitchell Hepburn; having been a totally unpredictable person in life, it is not impossible that the 'corpse' will arise and dance a jig one of these days, but in the meantime there is a satisfaction in the knowledge that our premier is returning to his onions instead of bouncing back and forth between political extremes like a toy monkey on a piece of elastic." Pointing out that debt and taxation have reached all-time highs, the *Post* describes the Hepburn administration as "most unsound," nor has the editor much hope of improvement under Mr. Hepburn's successor.

When on October 29 the doors of the Queen's Park council room opened at the touch of a familiar hand, the prognostications of the *Northland Post* were confirmed. On resigning as premier, Mr. Hepburn had said, "I have now handed Mr. Conant my resignation as provincial treasurer, but at his request have agreed to retain the portfolio for a short time, after which I shall retire from public life." Now, as the eminent member of the Saints and Sinners Club entered the chamber, he automatically commenced his novitiate in the Order of the India-Rubber Men of Queen's Park, a society founded by ex-Provincial Secretary Harry Nixon in collaboration with Mines Minister Laurier, both of whom had bounced out of their cabinet jobs and back again with bewildering verve. In a second press statement having an odor of prolonged incubation, Mr. Hepburn outlined the "reasons" for his resignation but announced his latest intention of remaining in the treasury post indefinitely.

"The Corpse Is Up"

In the language of his rugged habitat, the editor of the *Northland Post* resumed his remarks the following week. "The corpse is up," said he, and enlarging on the gyrations of the former premier, he termed the latest Hepburn statement "fantastic" and continued, "It pictures Mr. Hepburn as a knight in shining armor standing for the pure national interest against the evil scheming of partisans, a picture with a striking resemblance to that of a cannibal attired in the vestments of the missionary he has just eaten."

Editorial opinion points to an Ontario bearing up bravely at the prospect of a complete Hepburn eclipse. Obituary notices do not lack a studied politeness to the sprightly ex-premier, but most of them breathe relief at the pending departure of a grand vizier who had wearied his public with his official vagaries. Much of the comment discloses impatience with a career marked by frequent shifts of front, demagogic promises impossible of fulfilment, frequent misstatements of fact and violations of the amenities of public life.

Criticizing the Hepburn labor record, the Napanee *Beaver* points out that after breaking a strike by transporting workers from farm to factory, Mr. Hepburn abruptly turned to a courtship of left-wing labor. "The one consistent policy which Mr. Hepburn maintained," says the *Beaver*, "was his implacable opposition to Mackenzie King. In spite of all his cleverness, Mr. Hepburn has not been a good influence in Ontario politics."

As to party feeling, one former Hepburnite remarks, according to the Blenheim *Tribune*, "Now we can vote Grit again."

Behind the Hepburn resignation as premier, the Elmira *Signet* scents a hostile public reaction to the Hepburn-Tim Buck rapprochement.

In friendly tone, the Simcoe *Reformer* reviews the Hepburn record, but adds, significantly: "The coming war period will call for a man of different calibre—one who will not be so spectacular, one who will have a well thought out policy, one who will exercise the same courage but accomplish more."

The Hepburn Cleanup

"A great cleanup was effected in the civil service—now considerably larger than when Mr. Hepburn took office!" waggishly remarks the Elora *Express*, which regrets cancelled power contracts and vaunted social service improvements possible only because of increased liquor and race-track revenues. Claims that the Legislature retains only county council status are ridiculed; it is maintained that strong governments are needed in all spheres.

According to the *Huron Expositor*, Mr. Hepburn realized that he was slipping badly in country districts, and suggests that the refusal to hold by-elections was because of fear of results and not as an economy measure. He neither asked advice nor brooked interference, claims the *Expositor* and suggests he may try to swing a Liberal bloc to the point where national government will be forced on Ottawa.

Hepburn's position was untenable because of party election demands to which he would not surrender, claims the Georgetown *Herald*, while the Port Hope *Guide* thinks that at present he is merely "playing possum." His eye is on the federal leadership, suggests the Petrolia *Advertiser-Topic* which also observes that, in a pinch, Mr. Hepburn would throw in with the Conservatives or the Communists!

"Hepburn, Tim Buck, Franceschini—strange bedfellows—or are they?" queries the Essex County *Reporter*. In the opinion of the Goderich *Signal-Star*, Premier Conant will do as Hepburn directs, and the paper stresses a recurring note that criticism of Ottawa will no longer serve as a cloak for Queen's Park failure. Mr. Conant is advised to stick to his provincial knitting.

In recent years, thinks the Niagara *Advance*, Mr. Hepburn has been a tool of the "big interests," while, says the Wingham *Advance-Times*, "He will never again hold the public in his hand."

Education Deficient

A deficient education has handicapped Mr. Hepburn while serving in high office, bluntly states the Newmarket *Era and Express*, which also points out, anent the 1934 campaign, that "the economizers have outspent their predecessors."

Personal attributes of Mr. Hepburn are commended by the Almonte *Gazette*, which adds that Messrs. Nixon and Oliver are little loss to the cabinet.

While the Hepburn resignation as premier occasioned wide comment, his later decision to remain as treasurer passed with scant attention. Editors show no disposition to prophesy the future of a public figure who has failed to be steadied by the great responsibilities of the premiership. Schisms have been created in his own party; that there is yearning for his presence elsewhere is doubtful. Conservatism seeks rejuvenation at Winnipeg and fears possible euthanasia might follow a Hepburn admission to its inner councils. It is unlikely that the C.C.F. desires to shoulder responsibility for numerous doings under Hepburn rule.

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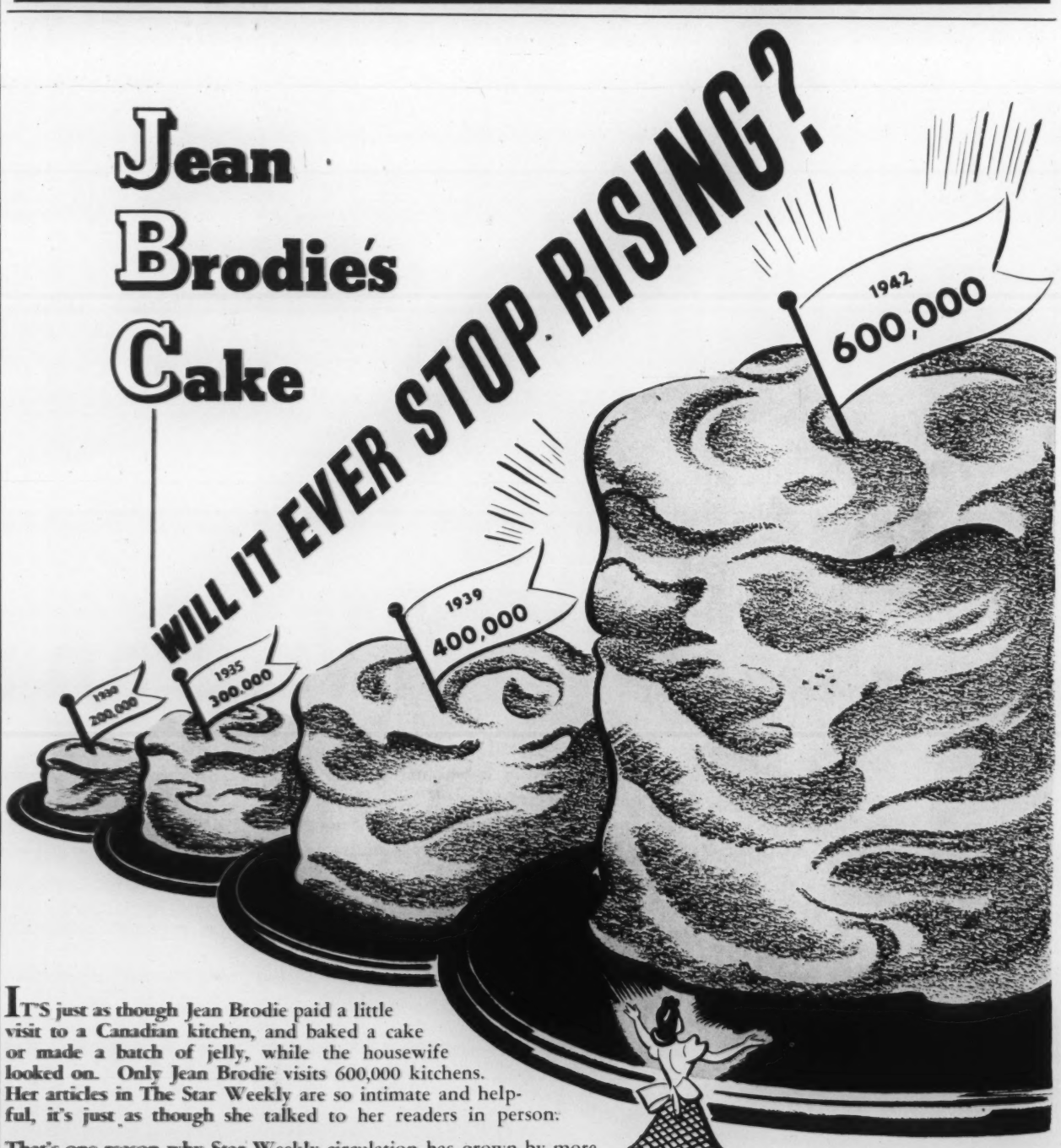

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The STAR WEEKLY

'WAY OUT IN FRONT and STILL GROWING STRONG!

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The Question of Wartime vs. Long-Time Housing

BY HORACE BOULTBEE

Mr. Boultbee is Secretary-Manager of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and for many years has been in the closest touch with the building industry.

His article reflects a view which is very widely held among business men who have had experience with building.

ACROSS Canada today there is an important struggle in progress between people with differing views respecting the right way to provide housing accommodation to take care of war workers in areas which have experienced a great and sudden influx of population, as well as in the older established municipalities where a shortage of housing accommodation is reported. On its face, the struggle looks to be simply a dispute about which is the best way of providing a large number of houses in the shortest possible time. Behind it, however, there is something else which we cannot afford to overlook. This something else is an aggressive effort on the part of those who are connected with Wartime Housing Limited — a Crown company — to fasten it upon the people of Canada as the chief, if not the only organization in the country for the construction of houses and industrial buildings. Viewed in this light, the matter is not ordinary, but possesses possibilities that are sinister in the extreme.

Probably everyone in Canada, even those whose present living is earned in services for wartime controls, feels that these varied forms of restrictions are inherent in our war problems. Most of us hope these restrictions will be discontinued at an early date after the conclusion of the war. Those of us who think about these matters seriously, however, are already wondering whether a good many controls and restrictions will not be continued into our post-war period, and whether some of them will not exert a dangerous influence upon our future social and economic status. It is in the light of this possibility that the danger appears in the proposal vigorously put forth to extend the activities of Wartime Housing Limited into fields which it was not contemplated at first that they should occupy.

In such cities as Hamilton, Toronto, and Ottawa, negotiations have advanced to an important extent, which if carried out will find this Crown company engaged in erecting both temporary and permanent houses, and at the same time engaged in wrecking the business of our private builders.

The first signs of this struggle became apparent last July in the House of Commons. On July 16 a Sub-Committee presented a report containing the following:—"Insofar as present housing shortage is permanent in its character (and the Sub-Committee finds that more than half of our present housing shortage is of this character) this permanent problem should be solved by the erection of permanent homes under the National Housing Act."

About two weeks later, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, speaking in the House on July 29, said that in so far as the Sub-Committee's report related to permanent housing, he accepted their recommendations; he had recommended an increase in the appropriation available for the N.H.A.

Mr. Howe's Statement

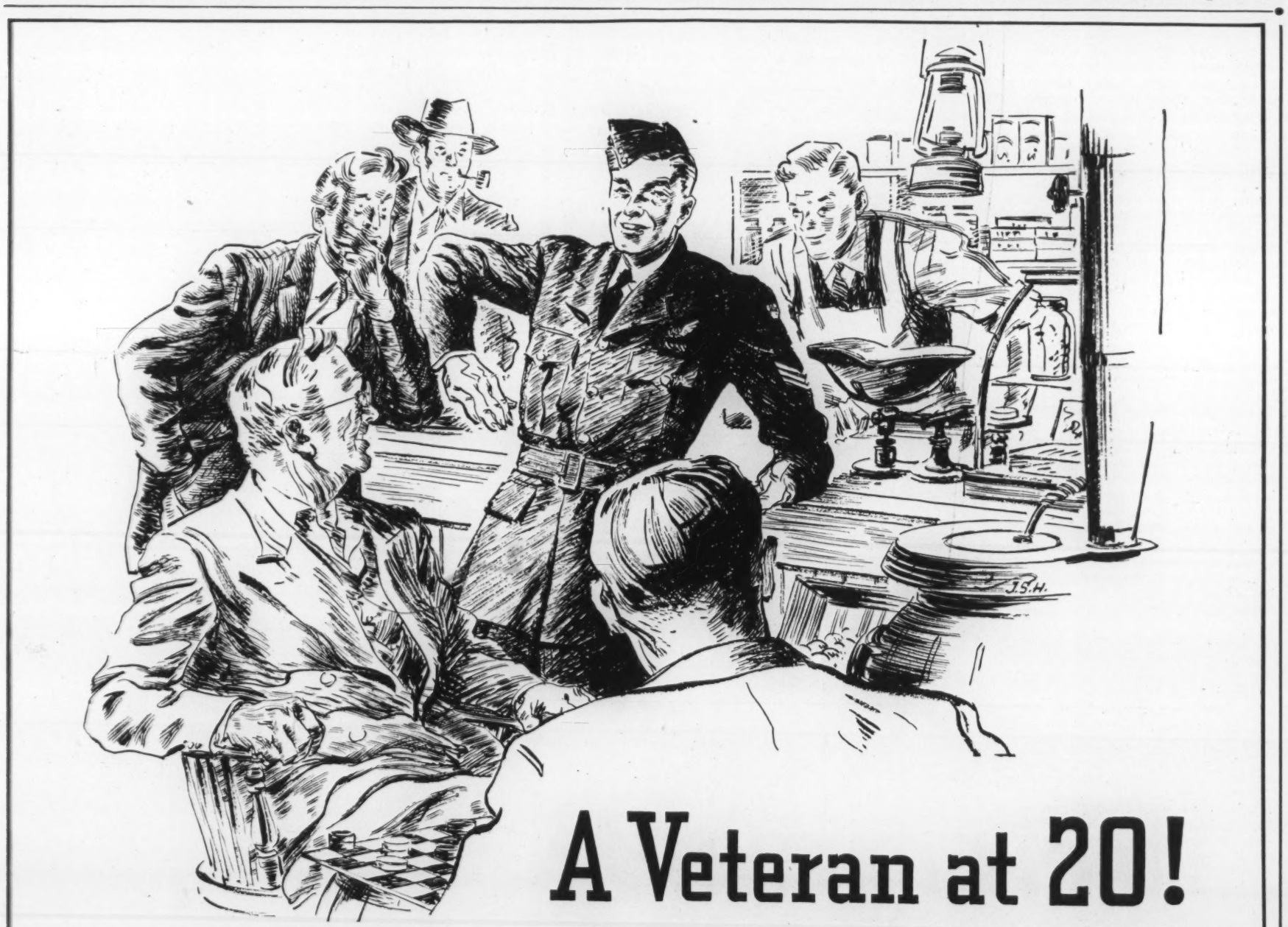
In the light of Hon. Mr. Ilsley's statement, it is odd to note what Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, said in the House the very next day. He made no reference to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee but said: — "While Wartime Housing Limited is charged particularly with responsibility for providing housing required by war industry, it is recognized that cities and muncipalities have a serious problem in providing housing for their permanent population, not directly engaged in war production. Wartime Housing Limited has in the past assisted cities in meeting this problem, and it is prepared in the future to do so to an increasing extent."

The Minister then outlined the conditions under which this assistance would be available, after which he continued as follows:—"Under such an arrangement, the Federal Government is prepared to bear the capital cost of facilities required to meet the problems of men serving overseas and other deserving cases of hardship to permanent residents."

The issue was squarely stated. The Minister of Finance said that more than one-half of our present housing shortage was of a permanent character and should be solved by the erection of permanent houses under the National Housing Act.

The Minister of Munitions and Supply said the next day that Wartime Housing Limited was prepared to assist cities in providing housing for

The man in the helmet is a member of a British "Heavy Rescue Squad"; they specialize in removing people trapped following air raid blasts.



A Veteran at 20!

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their permanent population not directly engaged in war production.

The National Housing Act is administered by the Department of Finance with Hon. J. L. Ilsley as its Minister.

Wartime Housing Limited is under the Department of Munitions and Supply with Hon. C. D. Howe as its Minister.

One Department of Government appears to have entered into competition with the other in the permanent housing field. The Department of Munitions and Supply will furnish all the money going into the erection of its proposed permanent homes. Wartime Housing Limited will get priorities on building materials, which no private builder can do.

The Contrast

If the National Housing Administration were a new organization with limited experience, we might look upon this with less anxiety. But under the National Housing Administration, across Canada, according to a report, dated March of this year, 24,790 housing units have been built and loans provided amounting to $82,000,000. Losses have been negligible. Most of the loans have been for houses costing the purchaser about $2,500. The average cost of the temporary, demountable houses built by Wartime Housing Limited figures at $2,950, which includes local improvements, sewers, street grading, etc. Their salvage value after the war is very much of a question mark. They rent at from $22 to $30 a month.

Do we want in Canada, do we even need, or can we afford to consider, the extension of the powers of a Crown company such as Wartime Housing Limited into a field of activity like this? Do we want to extend their powers until they put out of business one of the most important lines of skilled industry we have? The builders and contractors of Canada are quite able to take care of all the building required to meet our present housing shortages. They have the experience necessary and they are able, either by themselves or with the assistance of the National Housing Administration, to look after the financing. If we allow Wartime Housing Limited to squeeze the builders and contractors out of business, does anyone care to predict that, after the war, this Crown company will be willing to step down out of the picture and permit private enterprise to take up where they left off?

If there were any reasonable explanation or any serious necessity for the extension of this Crown company's activities into the field of permanent housing, it might be different, but what is the picture? We have a great many builders and contractors in Canada who are being squeezed even today by the scarcity of building materials, such as lumber, nails and hardware, etc., yet Wartime Housing Limited, with the priorities which we willingly granted them for building materials for temporary houses, are now to be given similar priorities for permanent houses, making the lot of the private builder at once nearly impossible. If Wartime Housing Limited are to have priorities for materials for permanent homes which are not for war industry workers, just why should not the private builder be given similar priorities, and why are Wartime Housing Limited to be allowed into this field at all? Does it not suggest that Wartime Housing Limited are experiencing growing pains, and developing ambitions to become the chief, if not the only builders of houses and industrial buildings in Canada?

On Financial Side

On the financial side of the question there is something to be said also, which does not favor Wartime Housing Limited. If its houses gave as much for the money as those built under the National Housing Act, most of the arguments would still be against it. Even this, however, is not the case. The money to build National Housing Act houses is furnished by the loan companies chiefly, by the purchaser of the house to a small extent at the outset, and by the Government to a very limited extent. They are sold on an amortization plan with monthly payments by the purchaser. In the end, the loan companies and the Government get their money back with good interest. Losses on these houses up to date have been negligible.

Wartime Housing Limited spends money which comes out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Every cent going into each of its houses comes out of the taxpayer. Moreover, if the agreement with the municipality requires it to take a portion of the risk in case of a loss—which appears to be the idea of the negotiations now in progress — the taxpayer in that municipality comes in for another loss.

Finally, if you are fortunate enough to live in an area where these two types of houses can be seen, go out and have a look at them. Go inside. Look at the type of construction. Look at the planning. Look at the nice dry cellar under the National Housing Act house, and at the cedar posts on which the Wartime Limited houses stand, and ask yourself which you would choose if you had a choice to make?

Where a wartime industry has to secure and to house a large number of employees who will be looking for other employment after the war, Wartime Housing is a fine proposition. The Crown company has done an excellent job in housing all these employees, but it should never be allowed to extend into the field of permanent construction where it will destroy a long-established industry which is of great economic importance to all of us both in war time and in peace time.

One of a series of four, the Christmas card above (left) is sponsored by the Ontario Division, Canadian Red Cross Society. Reproduced from oil paintings by Bruce Stapleton, the cards typify personnel engaged in Red Cross services, members of which sat as models for the artist.

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DANCING IN THE DARK

. . . nothing like a good joke to break the monotony of work. What does it matter if production is down—what if more men die because supplies are too late, too little?

This is what matters. We can lose the war. Then we'd be telling our little jokes to some Nazi overseer who mightn't be amused. That is, if we were lucky. If not, we'd be trying to laugh off one of the Fuehrer's concentration camps, or see the humor of a firing squad.

Right this moment management and labor must rip off the blinding bandages of complacency—quit dancing in the dark—start working to win, with eyes wide open.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

Reminiscences and Personalities

BY KIMBALL McILROY

THERE has been an unseemly amount of discussion recently as to whether one Jack Parry, who plays in the backfield for the Toronto R.C.A.F. rugby club when he isn't flying, which appears to be pretty often, is a better running back than Winnipeg's Fritz Hanson. Most of this started when Parry gamboled 105 yards for a touchdown against the Balmy Beaches. Leaving out of the discussion the fact that from all accounts an elephant complete with howdah could have run through the Beaches without a hand being laid on it, and the fact that the total length of a touchdown run means very little since it's getting the first ten or twenty yards that's tough, one is still struck by the astonishing fact that Hanson is accepted with apparent unanimity as the yardstick against which running backs shall be judged and discarded.

Fritzie was a very fine rugby player indeed, but simply as a runner he was not in the same class with Argos' Art West. They played against each other two or three times and the fact was extremely obvious. As a fast back, as a pay-off runner, and as an open-field pass receiver West was probably as good as anyone who has followed those esoteric occupations on this continent. Only the truly discerning appeared to be aware of this. West's trouble was that he ran only toward the opposing goalline instead of bobbing back and forth like a rabbit looking for a hole in a fence. It's the boys who do the bobbing who are spotted by the fans and sportswriters as "great broken-field runners". They run, all right—in all directions and only occasionally into pay dirt.

PEOPLE are funny about rugby players. A couple of years ago when Camp Borden had what they laughingly referred to as a team they went to Toronto one rainy afternoon to play the aforementioned Beaches. Somewhere in their line they had a middle named Bob MacDonald, who came from Ohio State but made the regrettable error of not admitting modestly that he had been all-American there. He said he hadn't even played on the first team. That afternoon he made, by reasonably accurate count, over half the Camp Borden tackles when he was in the game. But lo!, in the Monday morning papers MacDonald's name did not lead all the rest. It was down in the small print. Some gentlemen from Ottawa, it's true, later offered him fabulous sums to turn out with the Rough Riders the following Fall, but that was back in the days when the war was considered of equal importance with big-time sport and the unfortunate middle was shipped overseas.

More often than the same thing occurs in any other sport, bum rugby players are made much of and good ones pass quietly by unsung. When Bob Cosgrove came East to eat at Lew Hayman's training table, amid loud shouts and huzzahs, the first couple of times out he played the kind of a bruising game that wouldn't have broken up an egg-rolling contest. The fans and the papers couldn't praise him shrilly enough. In the third game Cosgrove came to life or got into condition or something and turned in the sort of exhibition that had led the Argos to put good cash—pardon us, persuasion—on the line for him. He was a one-man team. But unhappily along about this time the fans had got wise to the fact that Hayman hadn't been keeping Cosgrove on the bench for half of those first two games merely because he wanted company. Cosgrove, they said loudly with the confident eagerness of children who have just learned that there isn't any Santa Claus, was no good.

THE average all-star selection isn't much better. Here it's the success of the team which usually governs the choice of the individual. The pro clubs in the States have a strange liking for youths who have disported themselves for such odd emporia of higher education as Gonzaga, or Panzer, or Western Maryland, while the headline boys are callously allowed to go out and sell bonds or play baseball for Toronto. They pay off in yards gained rather than column-inches.

It all doesn't prove much except that people pay good money to get into the stadium and then don't watch the game when they get there. Not one fan in ten, after a touchdown has been scored by one party or the other, can tell you just how it came to be scored, who handled the ball en route, who did the blocking, or who was at fault in not stopping the play. In fact your average fan after watching two teams all afternoon couldn't sit down and draw a diagram of the basic formation used by either team.

Oh, well, it's their money.

THE other day when three readers came up within a few minutes of each other and asked the same question this column was very much surprised. First at finding that we had three readers and second at the question the readers asked. The question was: Isn't Syl Apps the same fellow who, only a few years ago, young Canada was being asked to look up to as an example of all that was fine in Canadian youth? It wasn't phrased just like that, but then not everyone can turn out polished phrases the way this column can. The three readers were fretting over a picture they had seen in a Toronto newspaper. It showed Syl Apps and Nick Metz of the Toronto Maple Leafs autographing programs for several wounded veterans of Dieppe. To the readers, there was something wrong about the picture. In the first place they felt that the wrong people were doing the autographing. In the second, they were sure that the man in the hockey uniform couldn't be Syl Apps, because they were comparatively young readers and remembered when they had looked up to their idol for the reasons mentioned above and because they were sure they remembered reading quite recently that Canada was in a war and that the proper place for young Canadian idols was in the army. These readers were disillusioned, but they wanted to know whether they should be disillusioned at the Toronto newspaper for faking pictures or at Syl Apps.

This column tried to take a fatherly attitude, which was not convincing, and to be realistic, which was silly under the circumstances. We tried to point out to our three readers that while Canada was assuredly in the war, that did not mean that the National Hockey League was necessarily in the war. The National Hockey League had a war of its own to fight, for more and better hockey fans and for the Stanley Cup. It was a war with uniforms and casualties ("star defenceman sustains three-inch cut over left eye") and everything. We said that it was not true that the National Hockey League and the government had an agreement not to steal each other's soldiers. The three readers said it looked like it *was* true. We told them to go to bed. They said they guessed all they had to look up to now was Superman. *He* was in the war.

AUTUMN 1942

COLOR and music came to life
Beneath the eager-moving hand
Of that young Polish girl, whose joy
Died in a darkened land.

Her heart was quick to loveliness—
That Grecian girl, not quite sixteen,
Who died in a pillaged olive grove
That once was cool and green.

Scarlet on these Canadian hills
The Autumn flames. But grief is here—
Regret that War should trample even
The Beauty they held dear.

BLANCHE I. POWNALL.

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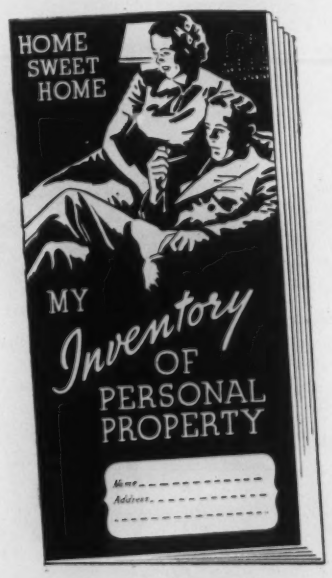

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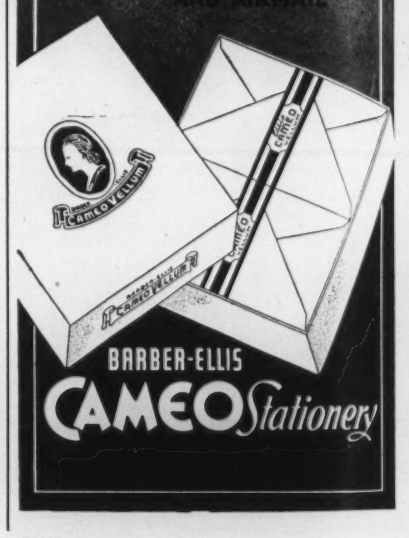

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CANADIAN PACIFIC - CANADIAN NATIONAL

Alex. Walker, President of the Canadian Legion

BY JOHN REID

The man who has headed that powerful body, the Canadian Legion, for two years is a quiet chap who loves horses and was a sergeant in the Great War. He is the first president to come from the "other ranks." Under his leadership the Legion is out for total war now, but also for a well considered plan for post-war rehabilitation and national reconstruction.

IT WAS one of those sunny Western mornings in summer. The owner of the ranch walked, gun under his arm, looking for partridge. Some distance away his saddle-horses grazed contentedly. Partridge moved in the bushes near-by, but the man did not shoot; instead, he called to the horses and turned towards home. From the verandah his wife and guests saw him coming, fourteen or so horses following voluntarily behind him in Indian file. It was such a lovely day that he could not bring himself to kill.

That is Alex. Walker. It is the same man that his comrades-in-arms in the first World War called "Fighting Alec". It is the man who has worked for twenty-three years for his fellow veterans; the man who is now in his second term as Dominion President of the Canadian Legion. A man who said at the last Legion Convention, "Sacrifice can only be applied to one thing—life itself;" but who has never drawn attention to the fact that in a sense he has also sacrificed as much as any.

Alex. Walker

Alex. Walker cares greatly for his ranch in the foothills, yet he has sacrificed the time he might have spent there, in peaceful surroundings among horses that will leave a herd when he calls any one of them by name, to devote most of his energy to Legion affairs, tirelessly and without remuneration.

Bullet Close to Heart

In World War I he served as a sergeant in the 50th Battalion, C.E.F. During the battle of the Somme he was seriously wounded, and for almost a year afterwards he was in hospital. You would need X-ray to see evidence of his wounds now. Mr. Walker is today a healthy looking man: of average height; thick-set rather than stout; crow's-feet hem in his eyes. He talks readily about Legion activities but little about himself, though when he speaks of his ranch his eyes brighten and a smile softens his face. You would never know that close to his heart there is permanently imbedded a German bullet.

Today Mr. R. A. Walker is the Western representative of Dunham and Company, cotton manufacturers. His home is now in Calgary, and although he was born in Banffshire, Scotland, he has lived in Alberta for over thirty years. Always an active worker in the Canadian Legion, he was elected 2nd vice-president at the Dominion Convention, Fort William, in 1938. After war broke out the next year, Major-General Price entered active service, so Mr. Walker took his place as 1st vice-president. Then the President, Brigadier Foster, was appointed officer in charge of auxiliary services, and Mr. Walker became acting President. He was elected President by the Dominion Convention at Montreal, in May, 1940, and was re-elected to that office last May when the Convention met in Winnipeg. He is the first Dominion President who has come from what the Legion refers to as the "other ranks".

From his own address, as well as his detailed report to the Convention, Mr. Walker showed himself to be no mere flag-waver swollen with narrow patriotism, but a man who deeply cares for his country and for the future of the way of life of that country, realizing that only by a total war effort against the enemies of that way of life can those precious, every-day privileges that we have taken for granted be maintained. He speaks not as a man who in the last war had been a "brass hat", but as an ordinary soldier who fought and was wounded in battle, who knows what war means.

Two Jobs for Legion

Mr. Walker believes that there are two jobs before the Canadian Legion these days: to win the war and to win the peace. As far back as October, 1941, the Legion in a letter to the Prime Minister asked for a total war effort. They concretely defined what they mean by this demand. In May of this year the President repeated it, and in addition he pointed out that Canada will only have as much say in the peace as she will be considered by other nations to have had share in winning the war. While not unmindful of what has been and is being supplied to our Allies in munitions and materiel, Mr. Walker stated:

"But let us constantly keep this fact before us; that when victory is finally won and the nations of the world assess their respective contributions, it will be the *men* who used the machines who will count as *liberators*. It will be *their* countries which will dominate the peace conference. The countries that supplied *machines* will scarcely be remembered. That is human nature."

While it considers winning the war the first job of the United Nations, and of Canada to its utmost abilities and resources, the Canadian Legion has also thought a good deal about winning the peace; and it is this aspect of their program that will interest readers of SATURDAY NIGHT most.

To state that the Legion is interested in, and planning for, rehabilitation, is likely to give a much narrower picture of the scope of their recent resolutions than is just. First of all, of course, they wish to see that the men who serve in the armed forces are given every opportunity for employment after the war. But you cannot give jobs to one section of the population and put another section on relief. Mr. Walker is aware of this, and he is also aware that the contribution of workers in war industries is essential, and that, as they have done their part in the war effort, they too should be given a place in the post-war world. Branches of the Canadian Legion in industrial centres are today considering the problems of industrial rehabilitation.

From the President's public statements it is obvious that he, like many others, is not satisfied with the record of this country since the last war, and, like them, he knows that out of the sacrifice of the present struggle a better world *can* come. As he has said, "the whole problem of rehabilitation and reconstruction, however complex it may be, should be regarded, not as a necessary evil to prevent large-scale unemployment when victory is won, but as an opportunity for the greatest human advancement and happiness our civilization has ever seen."

The plans that the Legion has drafted for a post-war housing scheme show a practical attitude which demonstrates that they have a very broad view of the post-war period.

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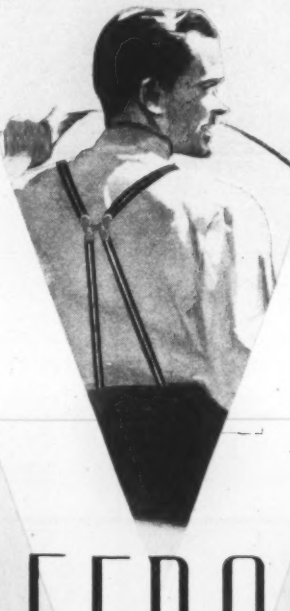

FREEDOMS
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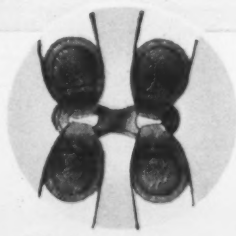
WITHOUT FIGHTING FOR



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THE SUPPORT OF A NATION

Children—Casualties on the Home Front

Juvenile Delinquency is one of the great problems of total war. It is not the result of any innate depravity in the children, but of the disturbance of home conditions.

Mr. Hosking, who is General Secretary of the National Council of Y.M.C.A's. of Canada, urges that both individuals and governments must do more to provide the youth of this country with useful work and properly supervised recreation.

BY R. S. HOSKING

AN INCREASE of Juvenile Delinquency is an inevitable consequence of total war. It appeared after the first world war and it is with us in this. While we are fighting for our very existence, we are also fighting for a certain way of life. It will be a great pity, if because of this war, children are needlessly doomed to a life of slavery—slavery to crime, with anti-social habits as the great dictator of their lives.

The war will inevitably bring its toll in crippled bodies, but if we can save some of our children from crippled minds and impaired characters, surely it is wisdom to do it.

The International Police Chiefs' Association sounded a warning that Juvenile Delinquency was on the increase. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported "Delinquency is mounting rapidly, and unless we all do our jobs better we can expect an era of lawlessness such as swept the country after the last war." The Toronto Juvenile Court reported a 50% increase in delinquency in the year 1941, but the 8 to 12 year-olds showed an increase of 100%. Toronto's Chief of Police, General D. C. Draper, stated in his annual report that burglary, house and shop-breaking among adults has declined but the rise in Juvenile Delinquency "merits serious consideration."

It is reported that Winnipeg does not show an increase in delinquency and the Halifax papers of a few days ago reported the Chief of Police of that city as saying that adult crime was increasing but not juvenile delinquency. One must make allowances for different conditions, difference of law enforcement and methods of compiling statistics. An increase of juvenile delinquency by and large, follows in the wake of war.

Emulate Commandos

In war time you have an overhanging atmosphere of anxiety and uncertainty. Such ideas as aggressiveness, attack, and the like are in the air, and since children do not live in a vacuum, they seek to emulate the ideas around them. Their heroes are airmen, soldiers, sailors, hard tough fighters. Even the comics, which are carefully read by children, have turned to supermen and spy plots. It is little wonder that children are now playing "commando" and go on wild raids.

War is the great scatterer of families and destroyer of adequate family life. Broken homes in peace time contributed more than their share of children who fell foul of the law, and in war time, with the father away in the army, mother finds the added strain too difficult for her. Even if the father did not play an active part as disciplinarian, he was always in the background as a court of final appeal. Many mothers are in war industries and the children fend for themselves as best they can with the aid of relatives, neighbors or social agencies.

Unfortunately, when youth services, social agencies, club rooms and recreation centres are most needed, they are liable to be sacrificed under the necessity for an all-out war effort. In Ontario, for example, the boys' school at Bowmanville is now used to house German officers, and the girls' school at Galt has been taken over by the Women's Army. At a time when the children need the services of youth workers most, the war effort needs men and the army needs the premises formerly used as schools and recreation centres. Surely an over-all policy is needed in order to insure that children are not overlooked and in order that some of the casualties will be prevented.

England has had a bitter experience in this regard. When war broke out there was chaos in the whole field of child welfare and child protection. It was not until a drastic rise in health problems and juvenile delinquency appeared that steps were taken to see that war did not place an intolerable burden on child life. After all, the youth of Britain are vitally necessary to keep the ranks of Britain's army, navy, air force, and factory workers closed up and to carry on the future of the country.

During the first four months of the war in Britain, juvenile delinquency rose 28%, and 62% the second four months, as compared with the corresponding months of 1938. With a change in policy, the re-opening of schools, help for parents who are in the services or factories, and a strengthening of youth services and recreational facilities, the rate of delinquency has been lowered. Mr. H. Norman, head of the National Probation Service, reported that the first six months of 1942 showed a considerable decrease in juvenile delinquency but did not care to forecast for the whole of the year 1942.

In a report issued jointly by the Secretary of State for the Home Office, and the President of the Board of Education, the following causes were listed as contributing to the increase of juvenile delinquency:

Absence of home life.
Absence of father.
Lack of supervision by mother (war work)..
Demand for boy labor (unexpected pocket money.)
Closing of boys' clubs.
Closing of schools.

They might have also added the

From the land

"*Great Spirit of the Cornlands*," painted by N. C. WYETH

And the maize-field grew and ripened,
Till it stood in all the splendor
Of its garments green and yellow,
Of its tassels and its plumage,
And the maize-ears full and shining
Gleamed from bursting sheaths of verdure.

From "Blessing the Cornfields,"
The Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow

whole insecurity of life as the people face the invasion threat, the problems of evacuation, the black-out, and the desire of the older boys to be free from parental authority.

A new policy of youth services was adopted under the responsibility of the Board of Education. The director of Youth Services, Mr. B. L. Pearson, informed me this summer that the response of the young people to the new plans was most encouraging.

Steps were taken to strengthen the voluntary agencies in youth work by grants of money from the Treasury. The great lack was in "people, premises and plant". In the years 1940 and 1941, some 400 to 500 youth workers and physical training people were released from the armed services, or given exemption from military duty. Premises and club rooms requisitioned by the army were given back to young people for club rooms and recreational centres. Money was given freely to buy equipment, to help pay salaries and overhead. In all this subsidizing of youth work, no attempt was made to control policy or program by the Board of Education. The Board believes that in a democracy freedom of action by voluntary agencies is essential. They wanted no such movement as the Hitler Youth with all its dictatorship and regimentation. The voluntary societies are the vital arteries of democracy and can be trusted to give to youth the program and training they need. There must be variety of program and method in order that the youth will come voluntarily to the centres. Those agencies receiving government grants have their accounts audited quarterly, and if the money is properly accounted for the grant is continued.

Head Off Delinquency

Surely Canada can benefit by Britain's experience and head off an alarming rise in the rate of juvenile delinquency. There are some practical things which can be done. We should clearly realize that juvenile delinquency is a concern of all the people and not merely police forces, juvenile courts, and law enforcement officers. The causes of anti-social behavior in children are many and varied and have their sources in the child himself, in his home, or in his school or social environment. It will take all the resources of the community concentrated in total attack if juvenile delinquency is to be prevented. A boy committed to the industrial school costs the community on an average of 50c a day and this is paid through taxes. Too many boys committed to industrial schools brings an inevitable increase in the tax rate, so that the whole community has a financial concern in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

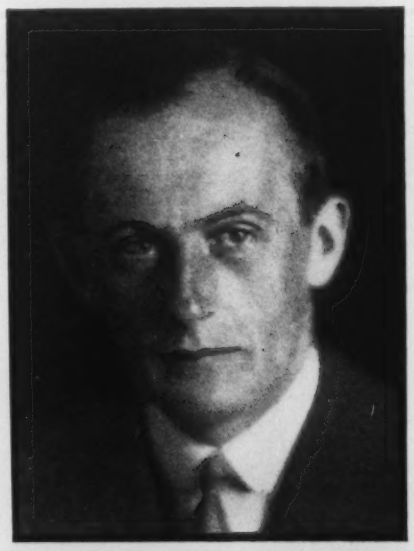
The morale of youth workers can be raised by a realization that their work is important and that it is part of the war effort. Unfortunately, some of our youth workers feel that they are unpatriotic by not enlisting in the army. The experience of England has been that a good youth leader in the community may be of more value to his country than the same person shouldering a rifle in the rear rank. The attitude of Mr. Elliott Little, Director of Selective Service, has been very helpful in this regard. Consideration has been given to workers in the youth field in the matter of conscription. Where schools and youth centres are needed for war work, due consideration should be given to the needs of the future members of our armed services and those who will carry on the war effort in the future. It may be sound policy to tell the army that this building is being better used for a school or a club for children, than it would be to house soldiers.

Schools as Centres

Every time I go by a fine school building in the evening, all locked up and in darkness, I think what a wonderful youth centre it would be. In many of our larger cities, much of our school equipment is only being partially used. They would make wonderful youth centres where our young people could be trained in extra-curricular subjects. We cannot afford to have such large sums of money tied up in the very finest equipment and only used a portion of the day. As a contribution to winning the war and to reducing the rate of delinquency among children, many of our school teachers would gladly provide leadership after school hours.

One of the finest contributions that the average citizen can make to this age group is to let them use his verandah, or his den or basement or living room, as a place where young fellows sixteen, seventeen or eighteen can sit around and talk. You will see this age group floating up and down the streets at night, not knowing what to do or where to go.

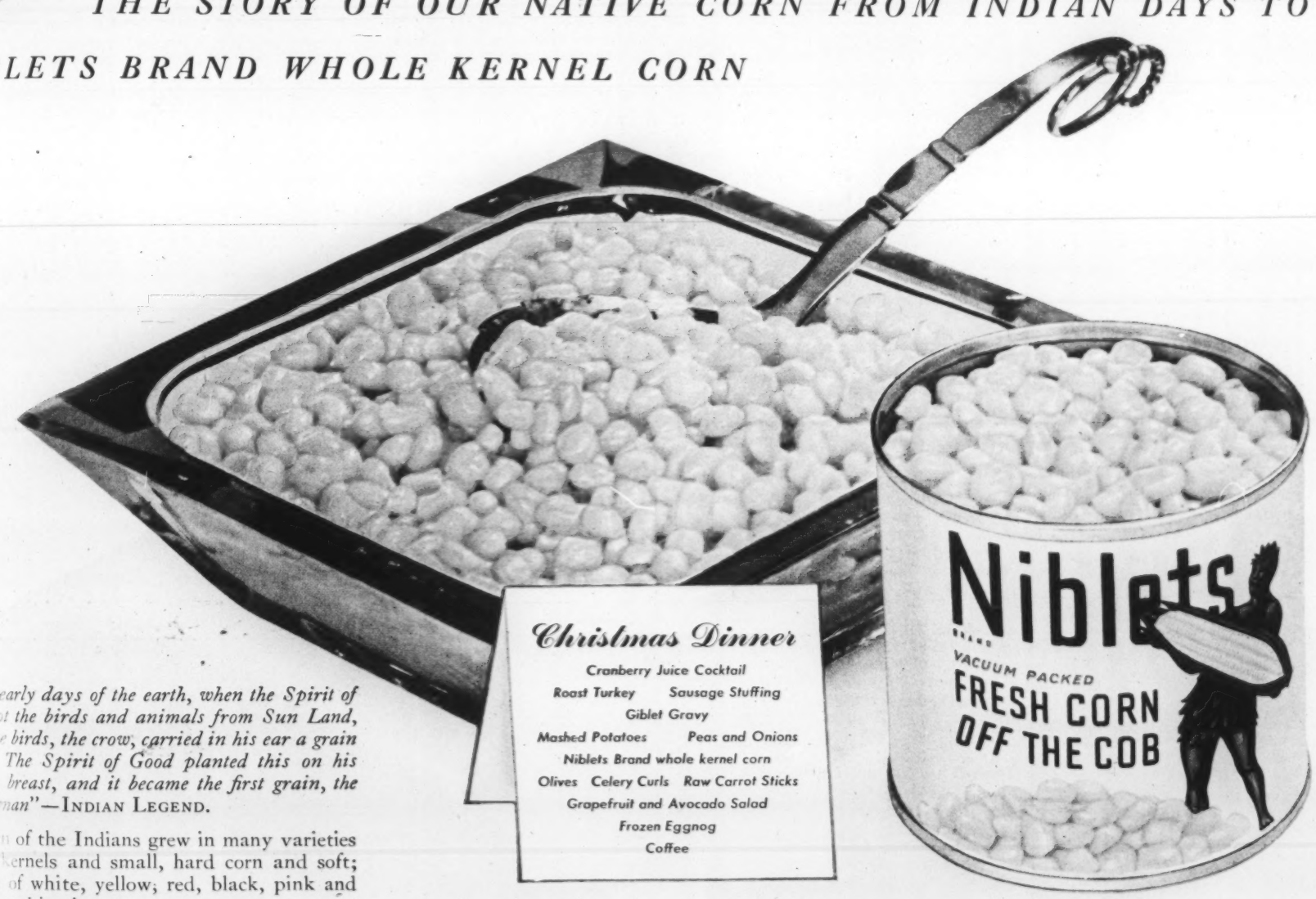
The whole question of the contribution of younger boys and girls helping to win the war needs serious consideration. Dr. Zachry, chief of the New York Child Guidance Bureau, says "There is great eagerness among boys and girls to be part of the war effort. Disappointed and frustrated if they find themselves unwanted, they naturally turn to mischief; the feeling that they are doing a needed and important work is an accepted safe-guard against delinquency."



The new Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford University is a Canadian, son of the late W. H. Ellis, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Toronto. Arthur William Mickle Ellis was educated at Upper Canada College and 'Varsity and began his hospital career in Toronto in 1908. He went over with the First Division in 1914, was four times mentioned in despatches and gained the O.B.E. In 1924 he became Professor of Medicine in the University of London. A son is on service with the Royal Navy.

# of Hiawatha

THE STORY OF OUR NATIVE CORN FROM INDIAN DAYS TO NIBLETS BRAND WHOLE KERNEL CORN



"In the early days of the earth, when the Spirit of Good brot the birds and animals from Sun Land, one of the birds, the crow, carried in his ear a grain of corn. The Spirit of Good planted this on his mother's breast, and it became the first grain, the 'life' of man"—INDIAN LEGEND.

THE corn of the Indians grew in many varieties—large kernels and small, hard corn and soft; the ears of white, yellow, red, black, pink and blue ripened in the sun.

Then came the white man's "sweet corn," developed from these Indian varieties.

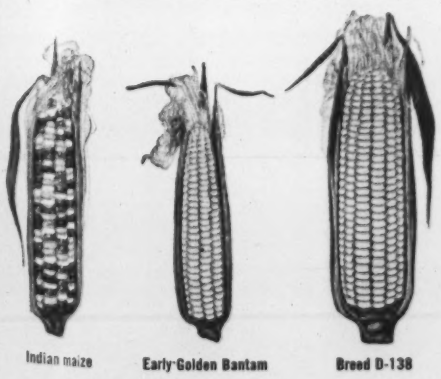
With the recognition of Mendel's law of genetics, and the application of science to farming, came also Fine Foods' own pioneering which produced a new breed of corn with taller, more slender kernels, and with new qualities of flavor and tenderness—Breed D-138.

The next development was a new method of packing corn—with the kernels sliced whole from the cob and packed in vacuum. This was the now-famous Niblets Brand whole kernel corn.

Today all this effort stands in a new light. War calls for greater, and still greater, quantities of nutritionally valuable foods. Exclusive seed and scientific methods produce not only a "better-eating" corn but a higher yield per acre. This means the most productive use of the farmer's land, labor and equipment.

Each can of this corn is a good source of vitamins A and C, as well as energy-providing carbohydrates, minerals and proteins.

Again our native corn, which kept body and soul together when America was young, proves its value to the nation.



Like the potato, corn is native to America. Grown by the Indians, it saved the Pilgrims from starvation and helped make possible the early colonization of the country. By 1875 there were dozens of varieties. Golden Bantam was introduced about 1900, but it was not until 1915 that the commercial breeding of corn really came into its own in our experimental gardens. The result of the pure line breeding and hybridizing of more than 2200 different strains is the present breed D-138, notable for flavor, color and tenderness.

Packed by Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ont. Also packers of Niblets Brand Corn, Del Maiz Brand Cream Style Corn, Niblets Brand Mexicorn (whole kernel corn with sweet red and green peppers), Green Giant Brand Asparagus, Green Giant Brand Golden Wax Beans.

Deep in Hiawatha-Land—Scene overlooking the lush cornlands along the winding Minnesota River. It was in the heart of this country that Niblets Brand whole kernel corn was developed.

Niblets

BRAND WHOLE KERNEL CORN

LOOK FOR THE GREEN GIANT ON THE LABEL

WORLD OF WOMEN

Celebrities We've Met

BY RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

IT SOUNDS presumptuous talking about "Celebrities We've Met" but these celebrities have been rattling around a cupboard of memories too long. It won't hurt anybody to take them for an airing.

Everybody meets celebrities. Some meet them oftener than others. Some meet them more intimately. Some merely see them. Others "eat" them. In the latter group are enthusiasts who get autographs, finger prints—and sometimes the gate—from the celebrity. For fifty cents or even free of charge there are opportunities of looking at celebrities, hearing them speak, being introduced to them. We've come to the conclusion it isn't worth it no matter how cheap they come—if you like a celebrity *au naturel*. The trouble with famous people is their insistence upon hiding from one the qualities that made them famous. As these are often their only outstanding qualities comes the feeling of being gypped.

To mention a few instances. There was a famous party-giver; even royalty had not spurned her assistance. She had evolved a sure-fire technique for having a swell time; the basic formula being lots of noise and the party-giver's wit. We met her. She was under contract not to say more than "How d'you do——wonderful country—nice of you to have me." She retired to a corner. We could look at her. However, being tops as an entertainer had nothing to do with her physical attributes. She wasn't the type one could look at for more than two minutes so, as far as we were concerned, she fizzled as a celebrity.

The Shy Beauty

Another celebrity was famous for her beauty, poise, and a sort of super-It quality that made artists, writers and playwrights feel they had found an inspiration. She disappointed us too. We thought she'd astound by her graciousness and chic; that for her life held no awkward moments but she begged off a "thank you" speech because appearing in public caused her to break out in a rash. What we mean is this is disillusioning to unsophisticated people.

There was the Hollywood Director whose mystery thrillers gripped with a "fey" quality not of the mundane world. It was alarming to find him the most prosaic of fat men, the only mystery being how a man who looked so much like everybody else ever managed to turn out pictures so different from those of everybody else.

Gentle Lion

And, of course, there was the gentle little philosopher—with his unconventional marriages and his big, naughty, scientific theories on sex. Spending a quiet evening listening to his precise stories of family life gave one a disturbed feeling that the celebrity wasn't quite coming across.

Celebrities suffer too. They complain they haven't any private life; the public knows all. They are mistaken. The public doesn't know a thing. Celebrities go unscathed through hoards of celebrity seekers; they are pushed by agents in and out of cities and countries and nobody knows a thing unless one of them breaks down and tells what it means to be on the receiving line. Noel Coward did this. He told of a weekend when some rich Americans whisked him to their place in the country for a rest. He was so tired and so mad when he got out after the week-end that he told everybody.

Perhaps we're choosy. Our first celebrity happened years ago when our city editor assigned us to trot about with a Prince all day. We inspected hospitals and colleges. We viewed the home town with regal eyes. He made speeches. We were cared for by his aide who boasted of being "the wickedest man in Scotland"—which turned out to be a definite overplay. The prince was blue-eyed and nice. He ruined us for lesser celebrities.

Once we were sent to interview a woman celebrity. After all these years we hunger to know what it was all about. We went to an hotel. There she was. She had a mannish hair-cut, a baby, a secretary, three Russian maids and a dog. It developed she'd travelled from Russia to France, to Japan to Vancouver. She placed a chair for us; shrugged "No spik English." That was unfortunate for we had to shrug: "No speak Russian." We laughed a lot. We were shocked to hear later, from a bellboy interpreter, that she was convinced we were accusing her of something. We innocently thought she was a veteran of the Russian Battalion of Death and made the front page with our disclosure.

Mrs. Pankhurst was a celebrity who surprised by being unlike one's pre-conceived idea of her but in her case the surprise was pleasant. She was gentle, feminine, intelligent. It was incredible she had to really get tough to prove her point.

There is a technique for entertaining celebrities but it isn't the technique used anywhere we've been. Always the idea seems to be—make the lion stand in a receiving line, let him be shaken down by everybody and left like a rag or bone while the local would-be celebrities get together for a really good time. The celebrity who is resourceful or brazen can profit by this; he can leave the party unannounced.

When Walter Pidgeon was in Toronto recently he was taken to a gathering of Toronto police and introduced as a reporter from a local paper we don't care to name. Talking with him afterwards, he admitted, it really did put him behind the eight ball until the mayor took over and no one paid any more attention to him.

A few celebrities surprise in reverse. There is the Premier who is no glamor-boy to the public but in small groups surprises with a shy, thoughtful personal charm.

Heroes at Home

When a home-town boy or girl returns as a celebrity it's pretty tricky business. Always they find they've gone to school with everybody. One of Toronto's well-known actor-sons got so sentimental about it all once that it became painful to watch how much he cared.

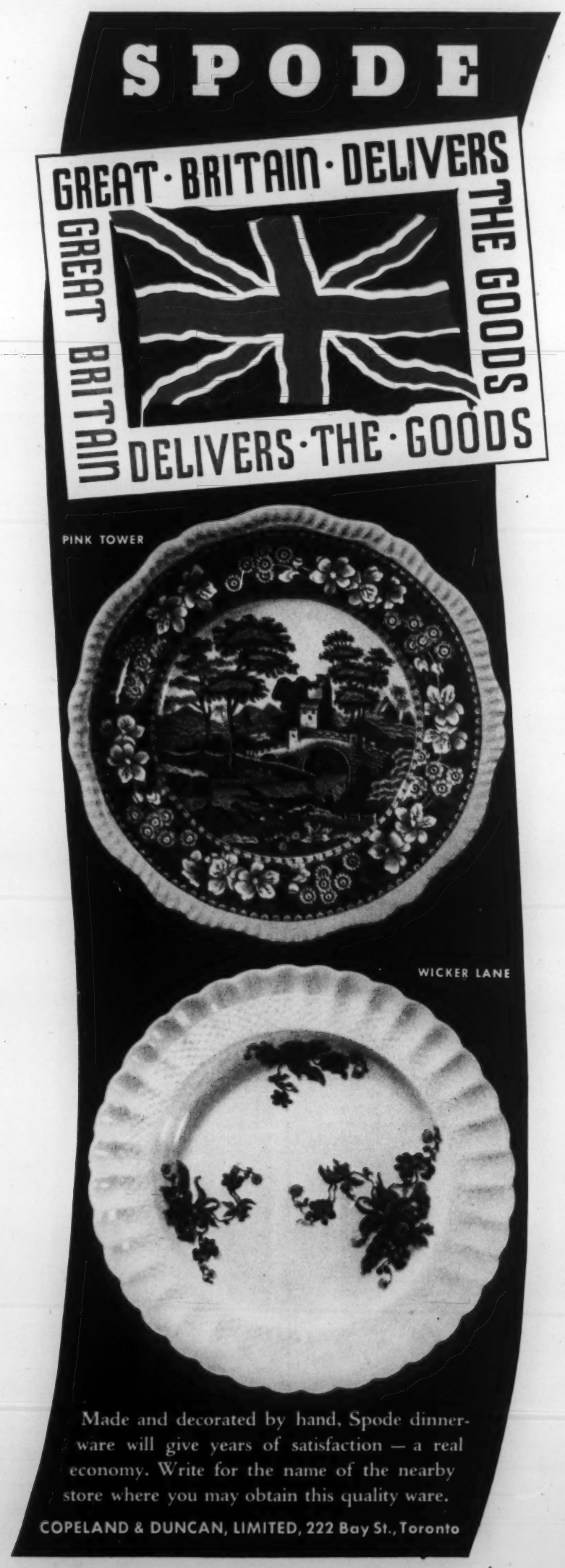
The head-line celebrity of today is Winston Churchill. Never has anyone in Canada faced such glaring lights, such a barrage of photography, such a highly-charged atmosphere of publicity as he did on his visit to Ottawa. Lesser folk shrink from the public eye. The British Prime Minister goes out to meet it and it is his friend. He, alone as a celebrity, does not disappoint because he is the greatest actor in the British Empire and, like all superb actors, his best role is the portrayal of himself.

SOLILOQUY SHARED

DOUBT if you must, or change your old ideas,
But turn from frowning and this futile song
That Faith is dead and righteousness is wrong.
Lift clear your mind of all your neighbors' fears.
The moon, triumphant still, sails on her way,
Our sun yet makes our day, and suns illume our night.
Earth thrills with pulsing though her robe be white.
The Power that shaped the universe maintains Its sway.

God changes not His way,—see you to yours—
Link it in line with His: we have no power
To turn that Will aside. Life's plan endures;
Look into and beyond the problems of this hour.
Confuse not man with God. Divine is Life,
Despite Despair fashioned of man's own strife.

EMILY LEAVENS.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EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET

WORLD OF WOMEN

Writing -- In Several Uneasy Steps

BY BERNICE COFFEY

PERHAPS one of the most universal feminine conceits extant is that one has a "gift for writing."

Oddly enough, most people *can* write but they don't—they only talk about it. This, of course, is a much more comfortable way of keeping illusions intact if one thinks of writing in terms of fabulous rewards in glory or money, or both. Such wishful thinking usually is a blend of mental pictures of a cloistered study full of bleached wood furniture in a Fifth Avenue penthouse (a la Katherine Brush) where one tosses off best sellers with the dexterity of a chef flipping griddle-cakes in a Child's window. . . . A first night audience, gowned by Hattie Carnegie or tailored by Brooke's Brothers, clamorously calling "Author! Author!" who by some miracle of the imagination always looks like the would-be writer. . . . The successful author graciously acceding to the demands of hordes of autograph seekers. . . . All four Warner Brothers standing on the door-step, hats in one hand, cheques in the other, as they beg one to come to Hollywood and write a super colossal epic.

A peacock blue flannel dinner blouse is a bright note for winter evenings . . . and warm to boot. This one, deftly tailored with new level shoulder line and high neck is worn over an ankle-length black skirt.

It's a lovely wish to take out of one's box of day-dreams now and then. . . . But those who have intentions of dragging it into the cold grey light of reality must face the question asked by a mordant-tongued well-known Canadian author of a group of professional writers, "Do you want to write, or do you want to be A Writer?"

If you want to write, you will—even though your husband goes around with socks undarned, dust gathers in rich grey folds on the what-not, and the neighbors tut tut as they regard the pitiful spectacle of your children. Nor will the discovery that writing is hard work to which little glamor, glory or financial reward is attached, deter you. Of course the rather dark picture we have painted will be lightened if you should turn out to be another Ferber or Buck. As well you may be.

Which brings us to the matter in hand . . . . the annual Literary Competition sponsored by the Women's Canadian Club. This year the prize of one hundred dollars, given in its entirety or divided among two or three contestants at the discretion of the judges and the executive of the club, will be awarded for the best play submitted, suitable for radio production. The play must deal with an event in Canadian history, or some definite phase of Canadian life. The contest is open to professional and non-professional writers throughout the Dominion.

Information concerning the conditions can be had by writing to the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto, 69 Bloor Street E.

So—if you think you can write, then here is a ready-made opportunity to take your pen in hand and prove it.

The Tea Dance

This year the York Township Junior Cradleship Creche is reviving the thé dansant of the last war to replace its "Farmer Brown's Party" . . . an annual festivity to raise funds for its work on behalf of the children. The Creche tea dance will be held at the Royal York Hotel Roof Garden in Toronto on Saturday afternoon on November 28, with dancing from four to eight. Latest communiques from our spies state there will be fresh boughs of pine and cedar painted white and prancing white horses for decoration.

The thé dansant of the last war was intermingled with the personalities of that unique young couple, Vernon and Irene Castle, who were the personification of well-bred youth and grace as they danced the tango and maxixe. Perhaps the four-to-eight dance would have remained a permanent part of social activities, but it was edged out by what has come to be known as the cocktail hour. The only lasting mark it has left on present times is the short hair fashion originated by Irene Castle.

The Light Touch

Rayon hose demands special treatment. When it is dry, it is half as strong as silk, and when it is wet, it is only a quarter as strong as silk. Rayon stockings must be washed with the delicate touch usually reserved for making puff pastry. They need at least 48 hours to dry.

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FOR THE FINISHING TOUCH— . . . mist-fine, clinging Illusion or long lasting, velvety smooth Cameo Illusion powder! Gently press (don't rub) powder on skin . . . When you must look your "special-best" try two powders—first Illusion Powder, then a deeper shade of velvety Cameo Illusion Powder.

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Just two tiny, easy-to-take capsules, once a day will serve as your daily vitamin routine.

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"All bogged down" with SORE MUSCLES?

PROMPT RELIEF!

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That agony from sore stiff muscles usually comes when an accumulation of fatigue acids piles up in them. Get Absorbine Jr. It steps up circulation in many of your muscles so that fatigue acids are carried away by fresh blood.

Get Prompt Relief. Just splash those aching muscles with Absorbine Jr. Pain eases, swelling reduces. Welcome comfort comes! Always keep Absorbine Jr. handy. $1.25 a bottle at your druggist's. W. F. Young, Inc., 286 St. Paul Street West, Montreal, P.Q.

FAMOUS also for relieving Athlete's Foot, Strains, Bruises

ABSORBINE JR.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Bennett of the "Herald"

THE MAN WHO MADE NEWS, a Biography of James Gordon Bennett, the elder, by Oliver Carlson. (Collins, $4.50.)

A LEAN, ungainly young Scot came to America in 1819 bringing with him a rooted hatred of the English who had been less than generous towards Catholic Highlanders in past years, and (oddly enough) an anti-clerical bent directed equally against Catholics and Presbyterians.

He had a better literary equipment than most lads of his age. Latin had been pounded into him from his earliest school-days; Edinburgh was a centre of criticism, and he had read the English essayists and poets with enthusiasm. He had a notion that he could write but whether or not there would be opportunity in the new world he could not tell.

He began by teaching school but he had no taste for it and drifted down to New York where at first it seemed clear that neither he nor his writings were wanted. By accident he did a favor for the owner of the Charleston *Courier* and was appointed a reporter for that paper at five dollars a week. After a year he went to Washington and subsisted narrowly on small sketches mainly political and savage in accordance with the custom of the times.

That work brought him back to New York and after successive quarrels and failures he established the New York *Herald* in a basement office at 20 Wall Street. The first issue was dated May 6, 1835. For a year he was editor, reporter, advertising solicitor, accountant, proof reader and circulation manager, without even one assistant. He abused all other editors with the utmost violence. He was horribly personal in his criticisms of political enemies and social figures. He railed at everybody, but he was printing news and printing it first and gradually his circulation improved.

Then came the brutal murder of a prostitute named Ellen Jewett and Bennett went all-out, licking his chops over the 'orrible and revoltin' details' until the Better Element of New York frothed at the mouth, and all other elements bought his paper with ardor. He would knife a friend as easily as he would scarify an enemy. Four times he was assaulted by men he had attacked but each time he printed the story with sardonic comment that did the horsewhippers not one bit of good.

But all the time he was after news and would pay the highest rates for a scoop. He established a news-bureau in Washington, and appointed correspondents in the chief cities of Europe. Before the days of the cable or even the telegraph line his men were meeting at sea incoming steamers from Europe and despatching the latest information by pony express or carrier pigeon, or express train or fast yacht, thus perpetually beating his contemporaries and expanding his circulation.

He was the first to run a financial page, recording the daily transactions on the Stock Market, and mixing up with them personal attacks on the money-jugglers and polite swindlers that hung loosely on Big Business. He was the first to report Racing and other sports and his Social Column was a queer mixture of libel and scorn.

But he got the circulation and made the pattern which all other American papers were to follow; some with the same cynical and reckless boldness, but the great majority with a keener intelligence and a more responsible spirit.

The book is a valuable history of American politics and social life before 1870. It is well written and most entertaining.

Believe It or Not

BY STEWART C. EASTON

THE BLUE HILLS, by Elizabeth Goudge. (Longmans Green, $2.50.)

I AM so utterly charmed by this book that I find it hard to write of it at all, still less to retain a sense of proportion. In the past I have written disparagingly of fairy tales; but this has been because they have masqueraded as something else. This, however, is a true fairy tale, properly concerned with God and the Devil, with Good and Evil, with Kindness and Uncharitableness. And it is told with a delicious sense of humor and a rare feeling for words.

The adventures of the grown ups and the children, who all have their special birthday wishes fulfilled in a way they least expect, are delightfully improbable, but never completely impossible, according to the best traditions of fairyland. The dialogue is superbly pointed, and it is quite impossible to leave the book for a moment till it is finished. If the pomposity be forgiven, I cannot refrain from saying that the dream world of Henrietta, Hugh Anthony, the Old Old Men, and the Clerical Gentlemen, has a reality and truth absent from almost every tale of the real world as we are supposed to know it. A book to be bought and re-read and treasured.

Charming Thriller

ADVENTURE IN BRITTANY, a Novel by Helen MacInnes. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.)

HOWEVER wild an adventure-tale may be it is likely to be less wild than war-time reality. Incredible things are happening every day. For example, two British prisoners of war at Tobruk, calmly entered a German staff-car and drove it for miles, receiving and returning salutes with all correctness, and coming to a halt only when they had reached the British lines. Any Editor of fiction would look at such a story with uplifted eyebrows and say "Napoo!" Again, an English chap named Glubb is commanding an Arab legion in Trans-Jordania. His very existence is an improbability and he lives daily in the atmosphere of mad phenomena.

So the improbabilities of this Novel may not be entered in the debit column against the author. An English Intelligence officer is the "double" of a wounded Frenchman. In the role of a defeated *poilu*, painfully returning from the wars, he comes to his "home" and is accepted even by his mother and her aged servant. But the reception is cold and it appears later that the man impersonated was a Fascist, deep in conspiracy.

You may go on from there imagining the tale, but your imagination will not keep step with that of the author whose art will keep you enthralled for many happy hours.

It's a fine story, told with grace and convincing power. The characterization hasn't a false note; the prose runs clear like a pleasant brook rippling over gravel, and the taste throughout is undeniable.

Quisling in Holland

NO SURRENDER, a novel, by Martha Albrand. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.50.)

THRILLERS following the fixed pattern that editorial custom has set up soon become wearisome for lack of a sense of reality. But here is one that pays tribute to no custom and has in it so definite and fierce a reality that the art of the writer is completely forgotten.

A Dutch official in the Department of Justice is married to an American artist, and when the German invasion begins joins his regiment and is seriously wounded. On his recovery he is used as a Quisling by the German command, but at the same time is active as an underground conspirator. He kills the head of the Gestapo and the complications which follow are full of menace to him and his estranged wife.

The tale is written with simplicity and grace and once picked up will not soon be laid down.

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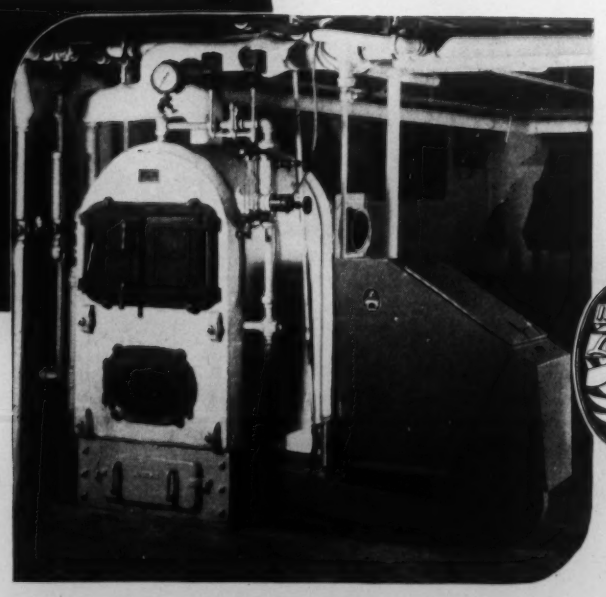

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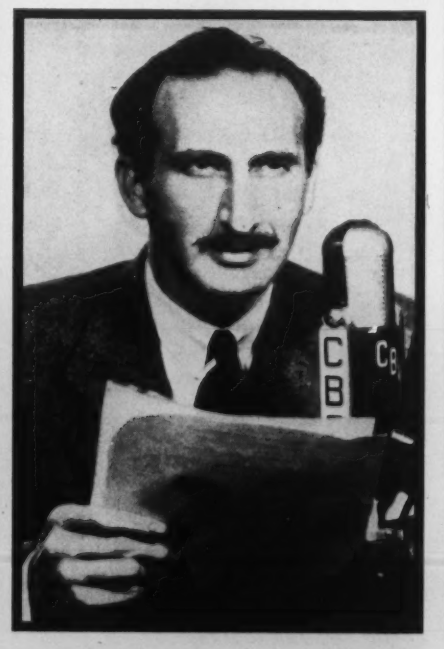

Cecil Brown, the war-correspondent who went down with the "Repulse" and came up again full of enthusiasm to write "Suez to Singapore", one of the striking books of the season.

THE BOOKSHELF

Passion and High Skill

BY B. K. SANDWELL

DAVID AND OTHER POEMS, by Earle Birney. (Ryerson Press, $1.50.)

MR. BIRNEY stands out among the younger Canadian poets—this appears to be his first volume but he has published a good deal in the magazines—by his combination of two things which none of the rest combine in equal measure. He has a highly original and successful technique; and he has something important to say with it.

His choice of unusual and often slightly ugly words for their thought-provoking effect is uncanny; but even more striking is his mastery of structure, which enables him to solidify every poem and round it off with a line or distich which, because so perfectly led up to, gives it an air of absolute completion, like the cadences at the end of a symphony. It is useless to quote examples, because it is not only the brilliance of the line but also its relation to the total poem that does the trick. But let the reader note the effects at the end of five or six of these poems—say "David," "Anglosaxon Street," "Lament," "Dusk on English Bay," or even the little "France 1941" which SATURDAY NIGHT published not long ago. He will find always a violent twist of thought, surprising yet perfectly in tune with the preceding matter, and accentuated by a highly felicitous choice of words and imagery. So many Canadian poems just end; Mr. Birney's are brought to an end.

Mr. Birney's emotions do not write his poems, and still less are they the fruit of any desire to emotionalize. He thinks about his emotions in tranquility, and it is his thinking that impels him to write, because he understands things about emotions that need to be said. "David" tells a psychological situation of great poignancy which has power to make and mould the lives of the supposed narrator and many others over many years, but which arises out of the events of two seconds on the top of a virgin peak in the Rockies, south of Mount Assiniboine; the narrator slips; it is his companion who falls to his death. The movement of the narrative, both scenic and psychological, is superb. The impact of some of the lines is terrible. One example: after the fall, the sound of which is described with some marrowing-freezing nouns, comes

the lone
Second of silence, the nightmare thud. Then only
The wind and the muted beat of unknowing cascades.

And the closing line of the poem is:

That day, the last of my youth, on the last of our mountains.

"Our" mountains; could the David-and-Jonathan quality of that friendship be better suggested?

The other poems are slighter. There is plenty of variety, and never any lack of intelligence and percipience. But why does Mr. Birney (or his printer) talk about "flair" of petalled lips? The Oxford gives this spelling as a variant of "flare" but only in the shipbuilding sense of "gradual bulging upwards and outwards" of the line of the structure. We believe Mr. Birney really means "flare." He cannot, obviously, mean "power of scent."

New Order in Prague

HOSTAGES, a novel, by Stefan Heym. (Allen, $3.)

IN PRAGUE a German lieutenant, in a rush of sentimentality, walks through the back door of a café and throws himself into the Moldau River. All those who are in the café at the time are arrested on suspicion of killing the man. Reinhardt, the Colonel in charge of Secret Police, assumes that the Lieutenant has been murdered and announces that twenty hostages will be shot in reprisal. Even when he learns beyond a doubt that the man had taken his own life, he still carries out the executions as a terrorist policy.

Five of the twenty are confined in the same cell; an actor, an industrialist, a medical psycho-analyst, a Czech officer, and Janoshik, a dull man-of-all-work whose stupidity seems patent. But while four are completely absorbed in themselves, Janoshik, being unsuspected, continues his small part in an outside plot engineered by Breda, a Czech patriot. Suspicion arises. Janoshik is whipped and tortured but reveals nothing. Then immediately after the execution of the twenty a great munitions dump blows up. Reinhardt is disgraced and sent to the Russian front.

Through this runs the story of Milada, the Czech girl, hurt in a student demonstration, and carried to safety by the sentimental German. It is her unresponsiveness that drives him to get drunk and commit suicide. A half-finished letter to her is found by the Secret Police. Meanwhile she is deep in conspiracy and has fallen in love with Breda. Reinhardt discovers her and failing to wring information out of her descends to rape.

No other book has pictured with such unrelenting detail the horror of German occupation and the cowardly ruthlessness of German officers of all ranks. Even to a greater degree than John Steinbeck in *The Moon is Down* the author has uplifted for admiration the peasants and "little men" risking all for freedom and carrying on that silent, unceasing resistance which drives tyrants mad.

For the "educated" victims in the cell the author has small tenderness. He unveils the rooted egotism of the actor, making a scene of his every action. He shows the cold-blooded science of the psycho-analyst making "cases" of each of his companions and trying to snatch for himself a little posthumous kudos. He pours scorn upon the industrialist who is willing to sell-out his country and "co-operate" with the enemy for profit.

It's a clever book, but a terrible one as well, and the secret of its ice-cold savagery is revealed in the Dedication—"Because my father was a hostage."

Tempestuous Passage

The English edition of Edwin Way Teale's book on bees and their ways, *The Golden Throng*, has appeared in London after over a year of Nazi opposition. The original set of 85 photographs was blown to bits when a bomb struck the engraving plant. The second set, flown to England by Clipper plane, went up in flames when an incendiary bomb landed on the bindery. The third set had better luck and the book appeared a few weeks ago. At least, the author has had the distinction of having one of his books burned by the Nazis. A Swedish publisher is now taking his chances in Stockholm by bringing the book out there.

Prize for a Play

A PRIZE of one hundred dollars is being offered by The Women's Canadian Club of Toronto for a play suitable for radio production. It is to be of half-hour length which means 3,000 words of dialogue aside from stage-directions. Authors who have already received one of the Club's prizes of former years are barred.

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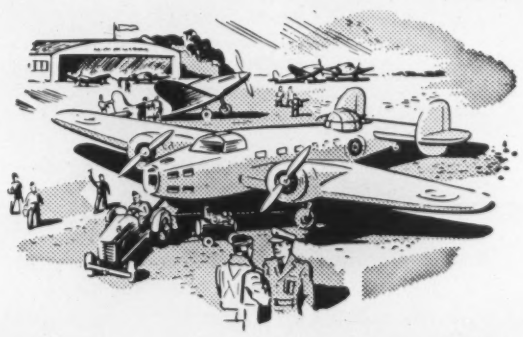

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Is Art Above the Battle?

(*Continued from Page 5*)

truths of historical movements and the pageant of men. He attempts to keep the continuity of past and present intact. His message is individual, and to the individual."

Fine thoughts and worthy aspirations, these—keeping the creative instinct alive, and so contributing to the emancipation of the human spirit. Yet there is another conception of art in the air today, growing up as Canada comes nearer to forming part of the battlefront. In that conception the artist leaves behind him the mood of escape, and the leisurely communing with nature. He is prepared to abate from his own individuality, in order to do group work with his fellows. He has no aim except the war and the reconstruction afterwards. This spirit is awakening in England and in Russia; and there are echoes of it stirring among younger Canadian artists.

But they are hardly represented in this sixty-third Exhibition. Indeed, you could not tell from a glance round its walls that Canada was in the fourth year of war.

APART from the portraits of men in uniform, there is a bare sprinkling of war themes to be found. André Bieler, for instance, has boldly reconstructed with effective figure-groupings in a market square one episode of "Canadians at Dieppe". Rowley Murphy, one of the few Canadian artists given official permission to paint in naval yards and war factories, has used his privilege to good advantage in such studies as "Convoy in Rough Weather". And two or three artists have tried their hand at war symbolism. Fred B. Taylor summarizes "Canada's Reaction to War" in a triptych of three heads and pairs of hands, expressing the change of emotion in three years from fear, through awakening, to grim determination. This painting has all the elements of a striking poster, but is too restless to live with. In near-cubist style, Jean Paul Lemieux depicts in his "L'An Quarante" a terrified group of mothers and children huddled against a background ominous with a falling parachutist. The fervid coloring suggests a stained-glass treatment of the subject, not well married to its modernism. In "Poison Gas Fantasy", Leonard Brooks has skilfully painted a satirical still-life of a group of gasmasks, a potted geranium, and bunches of vegetables of the onion tribe, against a distant scene of a gas attack. In mural style, H. G. Glyde shows us in "Moving In" the arrival of a motor convoy of troops in a Western town. The picture, in spite of its attractive coloring, has clarity without warmth, movement without vigor. With this may be contrasted Pilot-Officer G. Broomfield's sincere and forceful "Rear-Gunners", with its figures dwarfed by the huge tail of the giant bomber they are about to man.

But the most successful war pictures are portraits. Fred Varley in his "Trooper X, 1942" presents in sombre reds and browns a fighting man of grimness and strength. A sculptural quality shows itself in Cleeve Horne's "Portrait of Lieut.-Col. Holloway", which creates a vivid sense of personality through head poise, natural posture, and adroit attention to the details of uniform. Yet interesting as all these treatments of war themes are, they are not in any sense directive of emotion, nor do they make one feel that the artist is contributing to a common cause mightier than his art.

APART from war subjects, there are several notable portraits in the Exhibition. Richard Jack displays his exquisite mastery of the sensuous detail of clothing and skin, as well as of subtlety of expression, in his "Hugh G. James, R.C.A." In "The Black Hat", Allan Edwards has presented a witty and imaginative study of piquant femininity that will surely prove one of the attractions of the Exhibition. Philip Hall has cleverly expressed vitality and personality through the pose and warm coloring of his "Rosine". The subtle rose tints reflected by the fireglow in the face and dress of John Alfsen's "Eleanor" have exceptional attraction. And there is pleasant poise and vital coloring in Helen Fitzgerald's "G.B.", a young man in his armchair, and in Gordon Davies' more alert "Ettore Mazzoleni".

An audacious and successful piece of marine decoration is "Swordfish Board, C.B.I.", by B. Cogill Howarth. Here a group of garishly-colored floats and a decorative fishing smack are skilfully framed within a softer-hued pattern of stylized huts and dried swordfish. This picture is the most enterprising combination of novel design and coloring in the Exhibition. In landscapes there is plenty of good work by well-established artists. A. J. Casson in his "Sunshine and Showers" has superimposed the atmospheric effects of cloud, sun and rain on horizontal planes of river, foothills and mountains: a pleasing study in misty blues and greens. A more mysterious quality is found in L. A. C. Panton's "Morning, Little Cove", where houses and figures are glimpsed at odd angles through the dawn mists. Winchell Price in "Fountain of Sunshine" uses *pointilliste* technique to depict the play of sunshine round a group of children picnicking in a birchwood.

A. A. Macdonald's "Lighthouse at Wicked Point", bright spot in R.C.A. show.

Simplicity of bold flowing lines and color contrasts, makes A. A. Macdonald's "Lighthouse at Wicked Point" one of the most noticeable landscapes in the Exhibition. Through the summer-tanned meadow in the foreground the eye is led upwards along the graceful, sloping black cottage-roofs to the salmon-pink turret of the lighthouse, flanked by white gulls wheeling in the azure above the foaming breakers in the background. Another landscape that attracts through clarity of outline and color contrasts is William P. Weston's "The White Church", a building glimpsed against its mountain background through interlacing leafless tree stems. Those who enjoy spaciousness combined with detail should make a point of seeing Bernard Middleton's "Grey Day, Chilliwack Valley", which scatters color skilfully and delicately over a map-like pattern of farm fences and buildings.

THERE are two or three interesting cityscapes. Thomas Garside gives us a feast of pleasing color in his "Sanguinet Street from My Window", painted at a moment when the artist caught the red glow of evening sun shining on rows of snowcapped houses. Sidney H. Watson contributes two pleasing water-colors, "Lower Town Facade" and "Rue Champlain"; the former is a *tour-de-force*, a solid mass of building outlined against rain-clouds and highlighted by a few skilfully placed windows. By the way, the water colors in this Exhibition, although not numerous, are worth attention. Peter Howarth's "King County, November" is a fine study of undulating contours threaded by a country road—all in the bare brown of winter. The only still life that stirred my pulse in the Exhibition was Ada Bruce Torrance's "Sunflowers", a careless pattern of drooping stalks and heavy yellow heads in the style of Van Gogh.

There is a considerable amount of creditable sculpture to be seen. My fancy was particularly taken by Jacobine Jones' tiny "Fox" in black stone—delicious equally to touch and look at. To return to my commencing theme: there is reasonable variety and a predominating sanity in the Exhibition, but scarcely a sign of innovation, and little reflection of the agony of our civilization.

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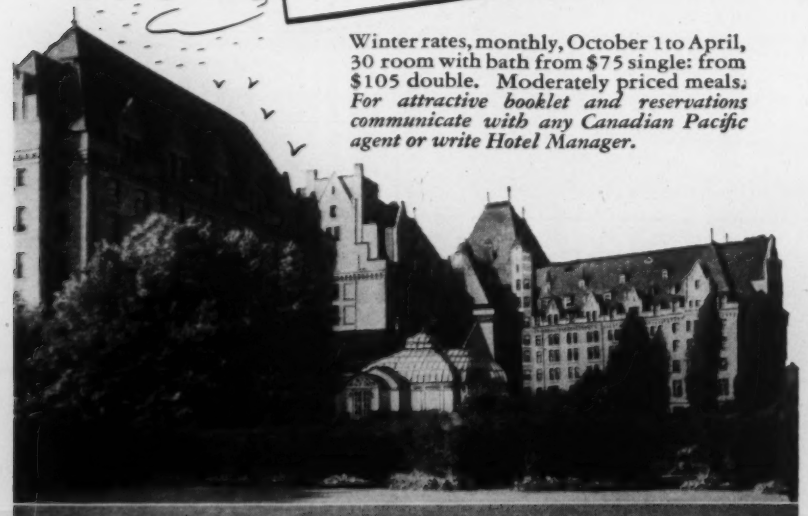

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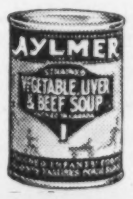

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LONDON LETTER

A Stay-at-Home Winter

BY P. O'D.

LONDONERS this year are going to have a stay-at-home winter. But then they had a stay-at-home winter last year, so they should by now be getting rather used to it. None the less, it always comes as a bit of a shock to be officially warned of the impending restrictions.

Once more shops in London are to close at four in the afternoon, from November 1 to practically the end of January. In other areas, where the problem of crowds is less acute, the closing hour will be 6.30 and even 7.30 on late nights. Just for once the humble provincials score over the haughty metropolitans.

Theatres are to close earlier this year—at eight instead of ten. But cinemas will keep their present hours of 10 and 10.30, unless difficulties of transportation make an earlier closing necessary.

Even the churches are to come under these stern regulations against late hours. There are to be no evening services at St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey. In other churches as well it is likely that the usual evening services will be held in the afternoon. Not that church crowds in London have become such a problem, but merely that churches have to be heated, and the cutting out of evening services means a saving of fuel.

The reader, thinking perhaps of the Londoner as sitting in his cosy, well-lighted room—blacked-in, it is true, but with the fog and the drizzle blacked-out—may not feel that there is much call for sympathy. A bright fire, a deep chair, and a book are not such bad means to the spending of a pleasant evening, even if one has to spend it that way much oftener than one otherwise would.

Alas, the prospect is not so warm and rosy as all that. The chair and the book may be there, but there will be no roaring fire on the hearth—it will barely whisper, if the Ministry of Fuel has its way—and the lighting will be only the dingy ghost of its peace-time splendor. We are put on our honor to cut all this down to the minimum, though naturally ideas of the minimum will probably vary quite a bit. But a cut there must be, whether voluntary or enforced. We might as well "go quiet", as the policemen say.

All this sounds rather grim, but perhaps it won't work out quite so grimly as it sounds. These privations seldom do. But it seems likely this winter that, instead of putting on their overcoats when they leave the house, wise people will put them on when they come in. There is a peculiar quality of cold about an unheated English house that would make an Eskimo shiver. An igloo may be smellier, but it is certainly warmer.

Medical Partnerships

In a small town with which I am pretty well acquainted, not a great way from London, there are two doctors. There used to be four, but the war has taken its toll of them. These two doctors divide the work of the town about evenly between them, and each does much the same kind of work, though one is a surgeon and the other a general physician.

Even to the ordinary layman it must be apparent that these two doctors would do better and more satisfactory work—more satisfactory to themselves, as well as to their patients—if they were to combine, and each take the kind of work he is best fitted to do, and presumably prefers to do. But no, they keep their practices carefully walled off from one another, and only in case of real emergency does one call in the services of the other. And this sort of thing is going on all over the country.

No doubt, there are strong personal reasons, whether good or bad, why these two doctors—and others in similar circumstances—do not choose to work together. But this sort of individualism is a distinct loss to the communities they serve, and it is encouraging to see that the British Medical Association is out to do what it can to end it.

At its recent Annual Meeting the Medical Planning Commission brought in an interim report, in which it urged that the "group" system should be a feature of future medical service—so long as these groups are formed voluntarily by the doctors themselves, and not compulsorily at the behest of any outside authority.

It may be that this particular precaution is necessary. No good purpose would be served by forcing doctors into uneasy partnerships in which their personal differences would merely be intensified. But there is no doubt that the "group" system is the ideal to aim at. There is also no doubt that the B.M.A. has ways and means of enforcing its decisions. It is regarded with some justice as the tightest trade union in the country. It had better do something effective about this particular problem, or it may find the Ministry of Health taking a hand in the business. The Ministry also has its ways and means.

Ambassadorial Waiters

How much money does a waiter make? This is the sort of question to which there is no answer — because there are so many. It all depends on the waiter, I suppose. There are, for instance, the elder statesmen, who take your order for lunch as if they were settling the terms of an international treaty. When their day's work is done they probably drive home in their neat sedans to villas in the more select areas of Hampstead or Golder's Green.

A friend of mine was having lunch not long ago in a London restaurant —of which incidentally he was not a regular patron—when he discovered that he had brought no money with him. The waiter was full of sympathy. Perhaps the fact that my friend was in uniform had something to do with it.

"If you'll just sign the bill, sir," he suggested, "and any time you are passing . . . ."

My friend intimated that he would make a special point of passing.

"Thank you, sir, and in the meantime, as it is past banking hours, if I could do anything — a Fiver, for instance?" And this amazing functionary drew out from some recess in the tail of his coat a wad almost big enough to serve as a bolster.

That, of course, is the ambassadorial type. On the other hand, there are tens of thousands of waiters in cheap eating-houses and hotels who get little except hard work and harsh complaints. It is for these poor devils that Mr. Bevin is proposing to bring in legislation fixing wages and conditions of work at some more equitable level.

The difficulties of the task are obvious. In some of the more fashionable hotels and restaurants waiters receive only a nominal wage—and in some of them actually pay for the job, knowing that the size of the tips will give them a handsome return for their ministrations. Everything comes to him who waits—on the right clientele.

How is one to legislate for these plutocrats of the profession and also for the lowly menials working for employers almost as poor as themselves? But, however difficult, it is clear that something should be done about it—and probably will. Mr. Bevin is a man with a way of getting things done.

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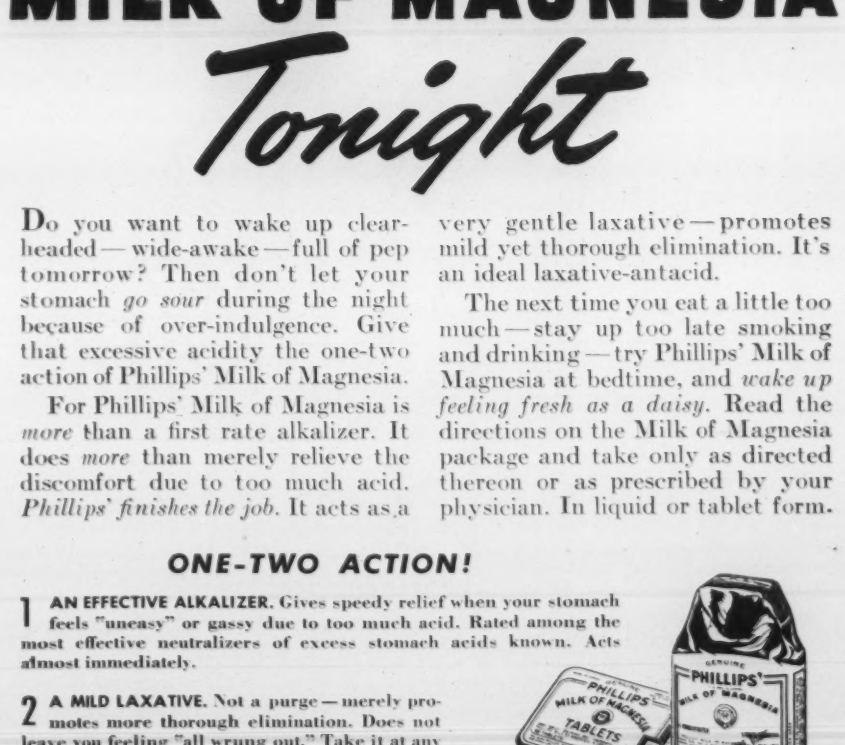

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THE other day this column talked with Marion Blackington of "Vogue." In her simple black frock and little hat of tufted mushroom pink velvet she might have stepped forth from one of the magazine's covers. What did we talk about? Fashion, of course. And never being one to keep things to ourselves, here is the news straight from New York—

Upholstery fabrics—"Open any car door, look inside and you'll see them"—are being used for casual box suits. A sound idea for using up these materials now that the automobile manufacturers are busy with jeeps and tanks.

Look for bright hats, gloves and bags—many of the latter two will be made of fabric because of priorities on leather.

Wear long black gloves to give an added note of formality to short evening dresses.

Next spring's prints will be "conservative, small and safe."

Three developments of which we probably shall see much after the war are Aralac, a man-made fibre. The floss looks like kapok, is pure white and when woven with rayon looks like wool, has a "feeling" of warmth, drapes and pleats well. . . . Nylon pile, which is very soft, doesn't mat, "but it does shed." . . . . And a process which Bianchini calls Fibreset. It prevents sagging and stretching of materials.

Designers of styles for the South which generally begin to be seen around this time of the year, are not aimed at those who visit the South, but those who live there, for the very good reason that those who live in cold climes are staying at home this year.

THE DRESSING TABLE

Upholstery Fabrics In New Roles

BY ISABEL MORGAN

Stockings Into Parachutes

Since the needs of the fighting forces have deprived the women of Canada of their nylon hosiery they are entitled to ask to what extent their individual sacrifice helps the war effort.

The answer, given in an article in the September issue of C-I-L "Oval", is that it takes all the nylon yarn needed for twenty dozen pairs of stockings to make a parachute. According to statistics the average Canadian woman consumes a little over a dozen pairs of full fashioned stockings per annum so that twenty women, denied nylons for one year, supply material for one parachute.

The yardage of yarn involved is tremendous. There are two miles of thread in a pair of nylon stockings and about 500 miles of thread in the nylon part of a parachute. In the new nylon plant at Kingston, Ontario, intricate machines can spin many million miles a year of filaments so fine that a few pounds stretched in a straight line will reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, yet so strong that when twisted together to make yarn the product has the strength of steel, yet is flexible, soft and elastic.

Health and Effort

"The relationship between adequate nutrition for the worker and all-out production is very close," declared Prof. E. W. McHenry, School of Hygiene, University of Toronto, recently. "Production can be definitely increased by giving the industrial employee food containing the proper nutritive qualities. A man who comes to work with a scanty breakfast will become fatigued more rapidly than the man who has had a good meal with which to begin the day."

He pointed out that there are workers in wartime industry who are living on diets which, though sufficient to prevent the inroads of disease, are not good enough to guarantee the degree of energy required for an all-out effort.

The food served in plant cafeterias should, said Prof. McHenry, be not only rich in the essential vitamins, but should be attractively served, and cooked in such a way that the nutritive content is not reduced to a minimum.

Because most industrial workers eat two of their daily meals at home, he stated that it is essential to educate employees' wives and mothers to the need for serving nutritive and well-cooked meals to their men folk. Thus there is a balance established between the plant and the home meals. Only in this way, said this nationally known authority, will the war worker of today be able to render the utmost service of which he is capable.

London mannequins take time out from their war work to model the new British utility fashions. First and third from left are the original designs, the second and fourth from the left are the final approved versions.

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American design of Beauty

Lucille Ball regards her "lip print."

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THE old proverb says: with kicks or with carrots. It's the same principle with a lazy colon.

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Nature's Elfin Pistols

BY DORA SMITH CONOVER

WHO do you suppose invented guns? No, it wasn't Man, it was Nature. And she did not invent them for the purpose of destruction but for propagation. She uses more than one type, but the ones which we wish specially to tell you about are those carried by small fungi—the so-called "Bird's-nest" fungi. These are of fairy size but perfectly designed and extremely effective. If you are very observant, you've probably seen them in the fields and woods or in your garden even though you have not thought of them as one of Nature's batteries.

You could hardly be blamed for not recognizing the gun-like function of these tiny, cup-like organs, for it was only recently that a scientist discovered it. He is one of our outstanding Canadian botanists and he gave a most fascinating account of his observations on the subject at the latest meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. He is an authority on Fungi and has spent his life studying them.

Maybe you wonder what there is about fungi that a man could spend his life studying them. Well, there is plenty—so much that many very clever men have spent many years of intensive study over them. Think of that and take a good look at the next fungi you come across. They are strange and interesting growths.

Tiny Cups

But to get back to the guns. These are tiny, cup-like structures, rough on the outside, smooth on the inside, firmly "emplaced" at a perfect angle for discharging, and full of tiny "cannon balls". These cannon balls are very small, egg-shaped cases filled with innumerable spores ready to go out into the world to grow more fungi. Each spore-filled ball is attached to the inside of the cup

It was Nature that invented the gun, and she uses it, not for destruction, but for reproduction.

A Canadian scientist is responsible for the discovery that rain-drops explode the "splash-cups" of the so-called Bird's-nest fungus and shoot their contents all over the scenery to ensure the growth of more fungi.

or gun-barrel by a tiny thread but ready to be instantly discharged when the "trigger" touches it off. And what do you suppose constitutes the trigger in this case? Of all things, a drop of rain!

Yes, just a drop of rain plopping down from the sky with such force that it "pops off" the attachment to the side of the barrel and splashes the ball of spores up and out into a new life. There is an amazing arrangement whereby the end of the attaching thread "explodes" when wetted, into a sticky tassel of fibre, so that the spore-ball can stick when it hits. The striking force of the raindrop (kinetic energy the scientist calls it) shoots the ball out of the barrel mouth and as far as two and a half feet away by actual measurement. An astonishing distance when one realizes that the "gun-barrel" is only half the size of a thimble and the "cannon ball" the size of small shot.

Rain the Trigger

Dr. A. H. R. Buller, the Canadian botanist who discovered the use of these remarkable little organs, has given them a new name. He calls them "splash-cups". The name comes, as you have guessed, from the fact that they use the splash of single, large, falling drops of rain to assist in their spore dispersal. Before these more recent observations, they were called Bird's-nest Fungi because they do look remarkably like exquisitely tiny nests filled with eggs to match. In some country places in England they have also been called "Fairy Purses."

Whatever they are called, these precious "shots" or "eggs" or "fairy gold" are found stuck tightly to the under side of surrounding grass and foliage. When they hit "dead on" the "tassel" sticks and the spore-ball is held securely on the spot. When they hit at a tangent, the tassel catches as best it can and a filament unrolls from inside the ball, breaking the weight of the fall and holding the spore-ball dangling but safely attached to the herbage.

The next step in this drama of dispersal is when some herbaceous animal, such as a cow or a rabbit, eats the green stuff with attached spores and all. This is exactly what Nature intended. The spore covering is digested but the spores themselves go on undismayed through the long, dark passage of the animal's alimentary canal and at last out into the great world again—possibly miles away from their former abode.

The three chapters of this particular drama are the "shooting off" by the rain drop, the attaching to the herbage and the passage in (and through) the animal's body. It was the connection between the first two which had puzzled scientists. How did the tiny spore-balls get the power to reach so high and so far? It was not until Dr. Buller's keen observational powers were brought to bear that the raindrop explanation was conceived and proven.

When Dr. Buller was working on the proof of his theory, a friend who was greatly interested, one day observed a number of these Bird's-nest spore-cups full of spores in his garden immediately before a thunderstorm. Ten minutes after the storm began, he again went out and discovered that the cups were quite empty and the spores were sticking to the surrounding green leaves. During the very same thunderstorm, Dr. Buller himself was conducting an experiment on that very point. He had arranged a number of these "splash-cups" outside his window and was watching as the large drops of rain, provided by the storm, "splashed" the spore-balls out of their cups and high up against the window pane where they stuck.

Conclusive enough evidence, we would think, but not to a scientist. There followed a series of tests with "artificial rain drops" and carefully arranged surroundings so that accurate measurements could be taken and the whole process minutely observed, explained and proven beyond the shadow of question. It was not until then that Dr. Buller was ready to present his completed evidence (including lantern slide illustrations and a number of "models") before a body of his fellow botanists at a meeting of the Royal Society. For that is how scientists work.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

WHEN a violinist or pianist of extraordinary talent has learned all there is to know about the technique of his instrument, so that the mere feat of performance is second nature, he becomes either better or worse. Many become worse, like the violinist Remenyi who in youth was honored throughout Europe, and ended his career as a vaudeville performer, on the same bills with trick bicyclists. Fortunately a considerable number improve with maturity, and that is the case of the most eminent of Canadian pianists, Ernest Seitz.

Ernest Seitz's Noble Pianism

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

Nobody was better qualified to inaugurate the Canadian Concert Series sponsored by Oxford University Press, which began at Eaton Auditorium last week. Mr. Seitz by the dignity and beauty of his musicianship sets a standard that it should be the aim of every aspiring young Canadian artist, in whatever field, to reach. Music lovers have heard on some occasions recitals more sensational, but few so consistently beautiful and satisfying; few in which the pure spirit of interpretation was so continuously present. There will be other piano recitals this season, by pianists of international fame, but there will be none finer than that of Ernest Seitz.

Canada is remarkably rich in good pianists, some native born, some adopted citizens. If through the exigencies of war, or some other cause, we should be absolutely deprived of the visits of musicians from elsewhere, lovers of the pianoforte could get along quite happily on our own resources in that field. To the development of that satisfactory situation the presence of Mr. Seitz among us for the past quarter century or more has undoubtedly been a contributory factor.

In his recital he proved that he has everything essential to first-rate pianism; dignity of style, a beautiful and amazingly varied and colorful touch, technical facility so supreme that the most difficult feats of finger technique flow with apparent ease. The factor which makes his playing indescribably expressive is his ability to evoke the distinctive individuality of any work he plays. He never seems to get between the composer and the listener; his art is a flawless vehicle for what the composer sought to say. He makes certain works, which seem common and demoded at the hands of lesser executants, fresh, significant and distinguished. This is especially true of his renderings of Liszt, often denied his due by those who fail to realize that he carried pianistic expression to heights undreamed of by anyone who came before him.

I do not think I have heard anything finer in sustained artistry than the rendering of Liszt's transcription of the Bach Prelude and Fugue in A minor. The prodigious feats of execution it involves were serenely managed; a steady flow of mighty song. Similarly in the Legend "St Francis Walking on the Water", the grandeur with which the tumultuous waves were suggested with the left hand, contrasted with the tranquilizing piety of the passages for the right, made an enthralling impression. This particular work is finer than Liszt's orchestral tone-poems because the pianoforte was his natural vehicle of expression.

Space forbids reference to most of the other works in a program of infinite variety, though the rendering of every one, however brief, would repay analysis. Two were of unique interest. One was a Rhapsody in F sharp minor by the Hungarian composer, Ernst Dohnanyi. Forty years ago he was a pianist of glorious quality and in this work, so romantic in feeling and rich in detail, he has composed something that will assuredly live. Another episode touched with retrospective significance stimulated by virtue of Browning's nostalgic poem on the composer, was a Sonata in D major by the Venetian, Baldassare Galuppi. As Mr. Seitz played the Sonata, it ceased to be a mere museum piece and became a graciously fervent utterance.

Gertrude Ribla, Soprano, coming to Massey Hall with the Columbia Opera Company, Wednesday, November 18.

Records

BY KARI ANDERSON

I WRITE these reviews because I like to listen to music. I particularly like to listen to recordings in the quiet of home, alone or with my listening friends. The mood is upon us to hear Beethoven's Seventh, or Duke Ellington's latest, and we hear it and then and there—if we have the records. My moods may not be as varied nor my tastes as broad as those of many readers. But the more violently any of you disagree with the opinions expressed in this column, the more valuable the column will be. If you are sufficiently interested to go and hear the recordings for yourselves it will not have been written in vain.

To Canadians at least, the most interesting pressing of this month is the album (4 sides, 12-inch) of Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" Marches Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Victor M911), recorded by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra under Sir Ernest MacMillan as conductor. If you like military symphony in general and Elgar in particular, you will find them adequate. I confess to being lukewarm, both about the pieces and about the performance. It's rather noisy and lacking in variety. Much of the time the strings seem to be struggling under a surf of horns and percussion. The slow movements have better balance; that of the third March builds from quiet to a fine climax, and that of the fourth is warm and broad. On the whole the listener wishes for more sharpness and clarity. Each March fills one side, and that trial of the listener, the mid-movement break, is avoided.

For timeliness coupled with artistry, I heartily recommend Shostakovich's "The United Nations," sung by Igor Gorin with the Victor Symphony Orchestra conducted by Charles O'Connell (Victor 11-8250, 12-inch). The song has a stirring urgency stressed by the strong rhythm. Gorin sings it with authority and feeling. On the other side he sings the aria "All is quiet in the camp" from Act III of Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina," a fervent prayer for Russia's salvation. Very fine.

Recorded in Europe and sung by Webster Booth, "I Hear You Calling Me" (Victor P113-5, 8-inch) is in the traditional manner of the tenor who is very proud of his upper register. Plenty of *ersatz*. Reverse side, "Macushla" in the same vein.

Selections from the "Nutcracker Suite" of Tschaikowsky, arranged by Ray Austin and played by Freddy Martin and his orchestra (8 sides of Victor P124, 8-inch) underline again this composer's rather unfortunate popularity with the "arrangers." He certainly could write better melodies than most Tin-Pan Alley composers. But when this Suite is subjected to the regimentation of modern dance rhythms it loses much of its subtlety and comedy.

Cecelia Loftus and Alice John appearing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, during the week beginning November 16, in the brilliant comedy, "Arsenic and Old Lace". Walter Hampden is the leading man.

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THE FILM PARADE

The Blitzing of Mrs. Hadley

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE War Against Mrs. Hadley" opens where most of the recent war-films close, with the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Pearl Harbor doesn't shake Mrs. Hadley. What really upsets her is that her emotional housemaid drops a tea-cup, breaking a testimonial set presented by the late Calvin Coolidge.

We know then that we are in for a long tough struggle and that it will take everything we have and everything Mrs. Hadley has before we win through to final victory. Mrs. Hadley's middle-aged boy-friend (Edward Arnold) opens hostilities by getting her only son, a confirmed alcoholic (Richard Ney) drafted into the army. Mrs. Hadley retorts by breaking off relations with her admirer and communications with the War Department. Then Daughter Patricia (Jean Rogers) joins up with an obscure army sergeant and threatens to bring him into the family. Mrs. Hadley repels the invader and tosses daughter out along with him. To make things worse her best friend (Spring Byington) signs a secret pact, as a member of the bandage brigade, with Mrs. Hadley's worst enemy, the wife of a detested New Dealer. Mrs. Hadley crushes her and retires to consolidate her defences along with her remaining vassals—the cook, the housemaid and an air-warden butler of uncertain sympathies. The Hadley morale is beginning to sag a little by this time, but she isn't beaten yet and when Daughter's Irish-shanty mother-in-law (Sarah Allgood) turns up with a peace feeler Mrs. Hadley rejects it haughtily and has the butler show her out.

She is then faced by a triple-pronged threat—Son Ted wins a military medal, Patricia has a baby and her Republican widow-enemy turns out to be a better lady than she is. By now Mrs. Hadley is visibly tottering; and when a personal letter of congratulation arrives from the President himself the collapse is complete and mopping-up operations are in order. Mrs. Hadley forgives friends and enemies, turns her Washington Mansion over to the First Aid Brigade, weds Mr. Arnold, hustles off to Phoenix to see her new grandchild and prepares at last to face the brave new and possibly non-republican world.

"The War Against Mrs. Hadley" owes what distinction it possesses to the skilful and subdued performance of Fay Bainter as Mrs. Hadley. With all the audience-sympathy carefully switched away from her the heroine contrives to retain her poise, her staunch D.A.R. republicanism, and her graceful if dim-witted point of view without making herself an egregious or even a strictly unlikable figure. Spring Byington in her flightiest mood is funny as the victim of both Mrs. Hadley and the First Aid fanatics. Altogether it's the elder ladies' show. The young people, the war-romancing and the war itself are just put in to help make things tough for Mrs. Hadley. I still think however that they never would have licked her if she hadn't been out-manoeuvred by a shock crew of highly mechanized screen authors. Strictly on paper Mrs. Hadley was outblitzed before she started.

"THE Thousand Days" is highly recommended to citizens who are fretting themselves into nervous breakdowns or on to protest committees over the feebleness of Canada's war effort. As presented in the latest Cameo release, the Dominion's war expansion over the past three years is impressive enough to subdue even Mr. Mitchell Hepburn.

The film has been constructed on what the producers describe as the new rhapsodic technique, but don't let that put you off. It means that the makers of "The Thousand Days" have assembled their material though the recurrent use of words, phrases, faces and symbolic images much as a composer employs recurrent themes to establish a musical pattern.

There is nothing very novel, to be sure, in the relating of symbolic imagery and sound effects on the screen. When carried too far it leads to the sort of pretentious confusion that Joseph von Sternberg used to pass off as cinematic art. Fortunately "The Thousand Days" doesn't go too far. Indeed I should say that this film succeeds less as a cinematic experiment than as a clear, dramatic and wonderfully heartening statement of the scope and variety of Canada's war effort. It has its occasional stilted and self-conscious moments, particularly when faces like exaggerated posters appear on the screen to "speak a piece." Over its entirety however it is a fine workmanlike job which contrives to be informative without dullness and imaginative without trickery.

THE THEATRE

Zasu, Cinemactress

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

SOME cinema players owe a great deal to their director. Some owe a great deal to their photographer. Miss Zasu Pitts probably owes a great deal to both. Most of the amusement which a Royal Alex. first-night audience derived from "Her First Murder" was apparently due to recollection of the cinema handling, in many past comedies, of the peculiarities of pert face and angular legs which Miss Pitts was endeavoring not too successfully to exploit on the stage. For it must be confessed that the pert face and the angular legs are much, much funnier in photography.

The trouble appeared to be that after the first act Miss Pitts had nothing new to offer; we already knew all about how she would react to the successive developments in the murder mystery, and all that was left was for her face to get perter and her legs more angular with each succeeding act. This threw us back on either the plot or the other characters, and neither of them would stand the strain. It is just possible that with a cast of very competent players the minor characters in this piece might provide a modicum of amusement or dramatic interest or both, but such a cast was definitely lacking. Oh, but definitely.

Talents such as Miss Pitts's are the stock-in-trade of the lighter cinema, which knows how to turn them to the most effective use for mass entertainment. The stage requires something different and a good deal less standardized. We are glad to welcome back to the theatre many cinema players whose art, though it cannot earn them such fabulous returns on the stage as they get in good seasons at Hollywood, is equally or even more productive of artistic satisfaction when displayed behind the footlights. But Miss Zasu Pitts is a cinemactress.

Fritz Mahler, conductor with the Columbia Opera Company, coming to Massey Hall, Toronto, Wednesday, November 18, for a ten day visit. Mr. Mahler is the nephew of the eminent composer — Gustav Mahler.

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—from **ISAAC CARR OF BATH**

Here's a dateless, purposeful, warm coat you can buy with confidence, knowing it will be a standby for the duration. It's a classic casual, buttoned up the front with leather buttons to a youthful Peter Pan collar. The stitched-down-back seam falls into an inverted pleat. Two slash pockets have "slash flaps." Richly lined with rayon satin and cosily interlined with chamois to the waist. Deep-piled, fine English polocloth in natural shade. Sizes 14 to 20.

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Simpson's

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Write for new Catalogue of
LINENS
and
REAL LACES

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Make This A "Victory" Christmas

BY LEONORA McNEILLY

TO OUR battle stations, ladies! Let us wage war against Hitler on the Christmas front. Let us remember that what we give or do *not* give, has a direct or indirect bearing upon the winning of the war.

A wartime creed of Christmas giving should be highlighted by a determination to so budget that no purchase of any Christmas gift will interfere with the purchase of war bonds. With inflation rattling the latch of the nation's door, we should refuse to permit our spare dollars to fight madly for dwindling stocks of goods required for war purposes.

Buy wisely. Shop early. And avoid like the plague a shopping tour when in need of a couple of aspirins and the services of a chiropodist. Otherwise, you will find yourself tossing a miscellany of gifts on the bed and viewing with a jaundiced eye the heterogeneous mass of utterly unsuitable purchases which you realize with a sick feeling at the pit of your stomach, will call forth from the recipients a significant tapping of the head and a whispered: "Poor dear, she's slipping."

To avoid being earmarked for the services of a psychiatrist, make a list. And stick to it. Ascertain in advance, the type of gift each person on your list can best use. And if one has to depart from this rule, buy nothing that will add to your friend's collection of white elephants.

Put economy of time in the driver's seat and refrain from overburdening the already under-staffed sales clerks with needless services.

This year, wartime restrictions have so hedged us about that the "lookers" who rush pell mell from shop to shop, from counter to counter, to compare this with that, and that with this, will find less looking to do.

There is a shrinkage, if not a complete elimination of many lines of civilian goods formerly favorites on the Christmas agenda. For example, silk, nylon, rubber, etc. When the merchants' stocks of vacuum cleaners, electric toasters, percolators, waffle-irons, etc. which were always ideal gifts, are depleted, they cannot be replenished. It is unpatriotic to give gifts of this type to people who already have something similar or something that will serve as well. The dwindling stocks should go to those who have been waiting for years to replace worn-out articles.

Christmas Casualties

The most grievous casualties, perhaps, lie in the toy department. Take the electric train, for example.

"There is enough zinc in a 3½ pound toy locomotive to make a carburetor on a jeep. Sixteen such locomotives contain sufficient steel to make a 3-inch shell for the firing of a 75 mm. Howitzer. So electric trains are out, once the existing supply is exhausted, along with all other toys containing more than 7 per cent of their weight in critical materials."

There is still a goodly supply of such toys in the shops. But the early bird gets the train. And if little Junior should miss his train, make a bedtime story of the casualty—picturesque—without being too Ananiasesque. If you tell him his train was sent to knock Hitler off the track, he will be as pleased as Punch, and once he gets it into his little head that he is helping to swat the Big Bad Wolf, he will gurgle with glee at the sight of any homemade gadget—wooden toys, spools on a string, rattles made of little boxes. Even a pocketful of Lima beans would content him.

Older boys and girls will accept cheerfully the hardship of going without much prized gifts if they are made to understand the military necessity behind the restrictions.

For the high school or college students, a unique idea is to exchange favorite trinkets at Christmas. For example, some personal possession admired throughout the year—a "used" buckle, bow or bracelet, a wrist-watch, etc. And to avoid the possible charge of penuriousness, attach war stamps to the amount which you might have spent on a new gift. Or better still, open a savings account for the young girl—or boy.

For adults, there is a large assortment from which to choose. Gifts that are gay and relaxing are always acceptable. Books, magazines, games for the whole family, phonograph records and handicrafts. But no gift is more universally appropriate or welcome than war bonds and stamps.

And should one's budget be such that the homemade variety of gift is a "must", there is plenty of imagination and ingenuity standing around with their hands in their pockets. Set them to work on that white elephant table in the attic. See what can be done in the way of polishing souvenirs, painting old do-dads and gadgets or using a magic needle in evolving trinkets that are unique, new, different. Trinkets that save money for war stamps.

Wrap It Up

There is still a good assortment of gay colorful wrappings for Christmas packages. And plenty of Christmas cards. Christmas trees are not "going to town" en masse this year, because of truck and rail haulage problems. But there will still be many trees that will get a ride to town. Should you come into possession of one, and ache to see it blaze forth in iridescence, stifle the urge. Be patriotic and have it stage a blackout of its own. With the radio ordering us at this early date, to do with one light in a room, in order to conserve much needed electricity, by Christmas we may be obliged to stick our fingers in our eyes "to see stars", let alone the tree, if we have one. But forewarned is forearmed.

Look for ceiling prices on all price controlled goods.

Co-operate with the rubber conservation program by carrying parcels whenever possible. Avoid sending large, heavy packages long distances from home.

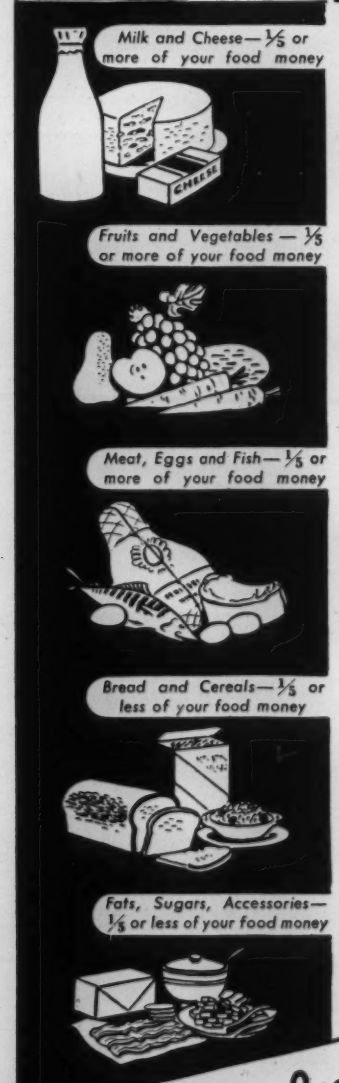
The major telegraph companies have "gift services" in other cities. They will have your orders filled and so avoid pressure on public carriers.

And much as we adore old Santa Claus, on no account permit him to block traffic or interfere with the transportation system.

And we, on our part, can refrain from travelling gallons away from home for the Christmas holidays.

Let us give war supplies "the green light."

Typical of contents permitted in "impersonal" parcels sent to Canadian prisoners of war are those shown above. Robert Simpson Company.


Milk and Cheese—⅕ or more of your food money
Fruits and Vegetables—⅕ or more of your food money
Meat, Eggs and Fish—⅕ or more of your food money
Bread and Cereals—⅕ or less of your food money
Fats, Sugars, Accessories—⅕ or less of your food money

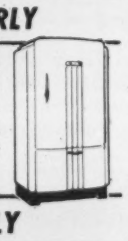
It's a Patriotic Duty—Canadian General Electric Shows You a Simple Way to Do it!

1. SPEND YOUR FOOD DOLLAR WISELY

For health's sake, for Canada's sake, feed your family healthfully *by spending one fifth of every food dollar on each of these kinds of food:* (1) milk and cheese, (2) fruits and vegetables, (3) meat, eggs and fish, (4) bread and cereals, (5) fats, sugars and accessories. And ask for the new booklet "How to Get the Most Out of the Food You Buy"—free from your nearest C.G.E. dealer.

2. CONSERVE FOOD PROPERLY

To preserve vital vitamins . . . to prevent waste and spoilage . . . fresh foods need constant refrigeration. G-E refrigerators provide correct temperatures with minimum power consumption.



3. COOK FOOD HEALTHFULLY

Prepare food appetizingly . . . conserve vitamins and minerals *in cooking* . . . G-E Hotpoint Ranges are designed to preserve both flavor and essential food elements. It is more important than ever, today, to take ceaseless care of your G-E appliances.

Victory Recipe

APPLES COOKED WITH JELLY

1 cupful of tart jelly (strawberry, raspberry, currant)
1 cupful of boiling water
6 apples

Combine the jelly and boiling water, place over low heat and stir until the jelly is dissolved. Add the apples which have been pared, cored and quartered, and cook slowly until the apples are tender but not broken. Cool, pour into a serving dish and serve well chilled.

Six servings.

MADE IN CANADA

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED

EXCITING INVITING

Lavender's not sophisticated. It is sweet and fresh and eternally young. It is one fragrance that provokes charmingly—disarmingly—excitingly—invitingly. Wear the Yardley English Lavender everywhere. It is always correct. 65c to $13.50. And enjoy the charm-protection of Yardley Beauty Preparations.

Yardley
LAVENDER AND BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Not the Heat But the Humidity

BY DOROTHY DUCAS

THIS is the season of the year when winds howl and snow flies; when noses are red and eyes stream; when the warm, dry haven of home is more appreciated than at any other time of the year. But *how* warm and *how* dry is it? If you overdo your heating job, without benefit of the latest developments in the heating industry you may be badly off because of too *much* heat and too *dry* air!

One of the prime requisites for comfort in mid-winter inside your house is provision for the addition of humidity to warmed air. Not only does the proper amount of moisture in the air extend the life of draperies, bric-a-brac, musical instruments, books and rugs, but it actually enables you to be comfortable at a lower degree of temperature than you could stand with the air as dry as the desert's. With adequate humidification, you won't be tempted to run your heating plant so hard, and you'll save fuel.

Try These Tests

How is the humidity in your house? Try these tests, and see if your house if guilty of too dry air. If it is, then investigate doing something about it.

Test No 1—Leave an opened stick of chewing gum in the room for an hour then try to bend it. If it breaks, the air is too dry. If the ends will touch without breaking, then there is sufficient humidity.

Test No. 2—When you comb your hair does it follow the comb? Or when you take off a wool dress does it cling to your slip? Hot overdry air in the room is the cause in both cases.

Test No. 3—When silk stockings (if you still wear them) are removed in a dry room and then held together at the upper hems, the static charge will make them spread apart, almost as if they were "alive."

There are roughly four kinds of humidity devices; radiator pans; small portable models for tables, desks or mantles; room units enclosed in radio-like cabinets; and heating system humidifiers, either part of the heating system, like the warm-air device, or separate humidifiers placed somewhere near the furnace or boiler in the basement.

Through the House

Whichever kind you have, remember that one source of humidity, if effective, is sufficient for a whole house. Moisture travels with air, and cannot be confined to one room even if you wish to confine it.

The question of how much moisture to add to a heated house per day cannot be answered categorically. Recommendations all the way from 25% to 55% relative humidity have been made. It depends upon temperature inside and outside, upon the presence or absence of double glazing or storm sash, upon individual conceptions of what comfort is. Authorities say twenty gallons a day in cold weather is not too much to evaporate to make an average-sized, well-built, tight house comfortable.

The value of humidification inside your house, from a health point of view, has been debated by scientists for some years. Some experts claim that the drying out of the mucous membranes of nose and throat have an irritating effect; others maintain that this irritation has little effect on health. A recent report of the Technical Advisory Committee on Physiological Reactions of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers has this to say:

"It should be emphasized that there is no direct evidence that the drying of mucous surfaces is actually undesirable. The general opinion that very dry air irritates the throat and the clinical practice of treating the membranes of persons suffering from bronchial disease by soothing inhalations would, however, seem to suggest that the problem may be of importance."

Kindness to Books

Whether you want to be kind to your nose and throat, to your books, rugs, draperies, or whether you wish to save fuel by having sufficient moisture in your home air to allow you to set the thermostat lower, the addition of a humidifier right now would seem to be "a step in time."

WHOM THE GODS LOVE

SMUG old men, humming patriotic songs,
Lash the new war horse with old thongs.
Absurdly absolute, absorbed alone
In mediocre monotone,
Smug old men make dry mutter with their breath.

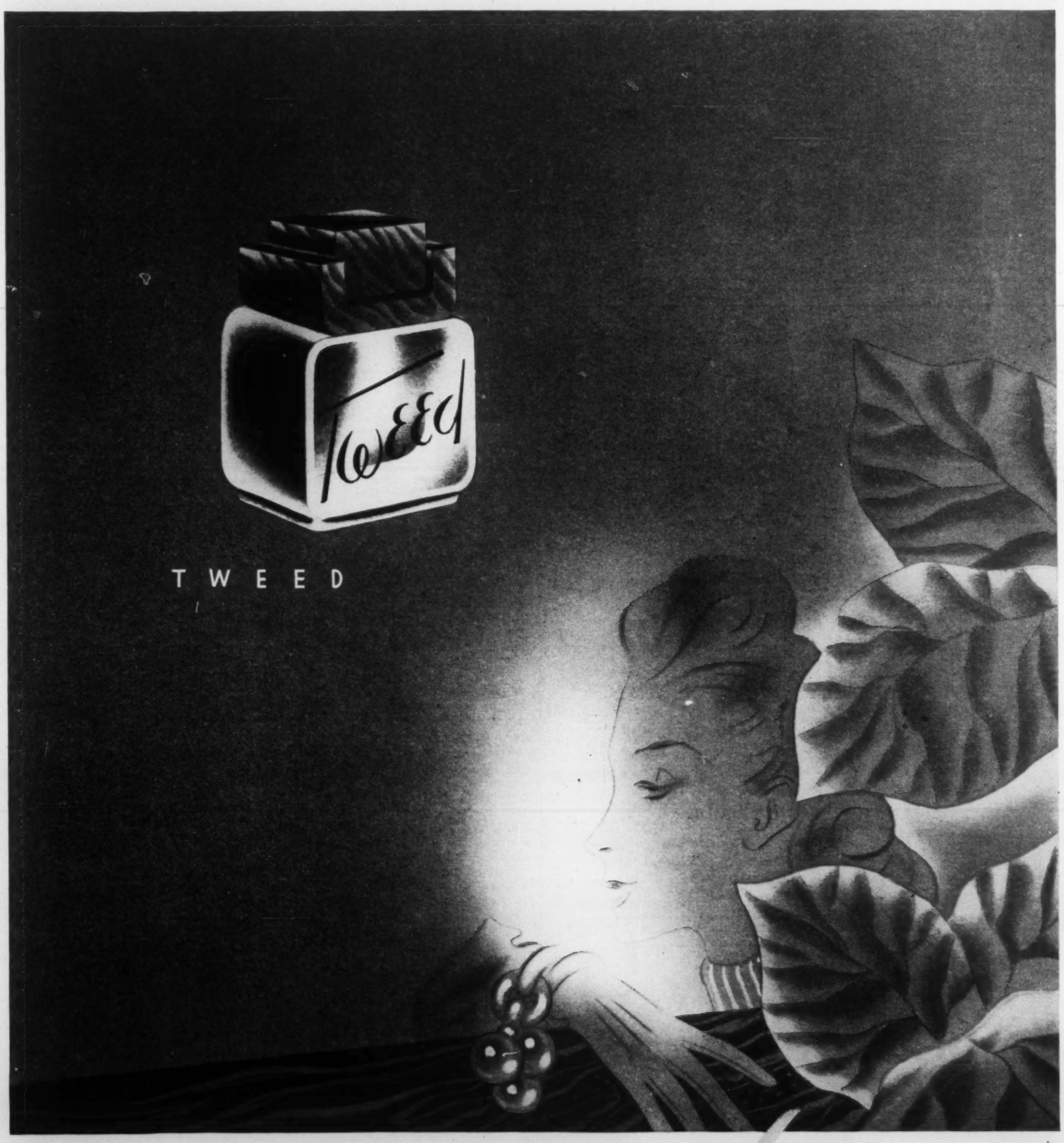
Youth answers in a wind of Life and Death;
One with the ages Now, Before, and After,
Alone, youth shouts; alone, youth's glowing laughter
Numbs searing wounds, magnanimously greets
Vanquished and victor, triumphs in defeats.

These giant men have vastly understood the wonder of unbroken
Magic myriad intervals with Life and Death one token.
The old grow dim with weeping in their hearts; youth transient keeps
A zestful consciousness, with faith in faith sublimely leaps
On silver fins, and unclipped glorious wings.

Youth surely is a race of kings!
To such tremendous hearts as these
We trust our simple destinies.

Smug old men cast their coins with patriotic mutter;
Youth living its rewards, being truths, has none to utter.

YOLANDE POWELL.



HOW DO YOU MANAGE TO SERVE SUCH GOOD TEA IN THESE DAYS OF RATIONING?
THAT'S EASY. I USE LIPTON'S FULL-FLAVOURED TEA— AND I GET MORE VALUE FOR MY COUPONS

LIPTON'S GIVES YOU SOMETHING NO OTHER TEA CAN GIVE -at any price!

● The tea that has won more world awards for quality than any other, is the tea to use in these days of rationing. Try this master-blend which includes select "small leaf" teas grown exclusively in Lipton's own gardens in Ceylon. You'll find Lipton's so uniformly rich and full-flavoured—that you'll get more satisfying cups for your tea coupons.

Ask your grocer today for Lipton's Full-Flavoured "Small Leaf" Tea . . . an Empire Tea that's "fit for a king"

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Also Packers of — LIPTON'S NOODLE SOUP MIX

"THE SOUP SENSATION OF THE NATION"

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EAT YEAST?

"WHY OF COURSE I DO!

Fleischmann's fresh Yeast is an excellent way to get plenty of B Complex Vitamins"

HERE'S WHY Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast can be such a splendid help! It is one of the finest *natural* sources of the vitality-building B Complex Vitamins.

If you're feeling a bit too tired and blue — a B Complex deficiency may be why. Try eating 2 cakes of Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast daily — one in the morning, one at night. See if it doesn't bring you *real* benefits! At your grocer's. Ask for Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast.

BREAD SECRET! If you bake at home, this same Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast gives extra good bread. It's been Canada's favorite for 4 generations.

MADE IN CANADA

in cold, chilly, changeable weather:— drink hot

BOVRIL

it "touches the spot"

41-35

INSIST ON GENUINE BOVRIL

CONCERNING FOOD

The Shape of Things

BY JANET MARCH

IT'S generally admitted that housekeepers these days have difficulties, whether they are caused by the furnace man's enlistment, or by the fact that they can't track down a pound of butter anywhere. The world is morale minded today, so to help the girls engaged in rocking the cradle, washing the dishes, and possibly doing a very little ruling the world, there is a lot of propaganda going around about what wonderful aids to housekeeping will be made after the war. Whether anyone is spending their time devising a bathtub which automatically removes the children's black line, or a mop which can be turned on by electricity and will race back and forth across the kitchen floor leaving the linoleum spotless hasn't been told. These are things we could do with right now before this sun sets, manufacturers please note.

Setting for a regimental buffet supper. Virile greens and reds of tartan are repeated in autumn foliage arrangement . . . effective background for service of bleached wood and glass. Seven Seas Shop, T. Eaton Co.

Glass houses and personal aeroplanes are amongst the inventions actually mentioned as possibilities, but let's hope you don't have to clean all the glass walls inside and out each week, or add sweeping the plane runway to an already fairly busy day. Sometimes after a morning spent in dusting that bit of the electric refrigerator in by the fan which is only reached by lying on your face on the floor, greasing the vacuum cleaner, oiling the sewing machine, fixing the wire on the iron, and starting a balky electric clock, I begin to think longingly of some sort of marvellous service man who would come and do these things ever so often. Either that or let's get back to nature with a cake of ice, a broom, hand sewing and a clock you wind.

I would hate to think that much time or thought of the men of invention is going to my household problems these days, but if any is I hope the new crop of household labor savers will save labor without my having to go back to school to understand the things. Perhaps some women are just naturally good at machinery, but I'm better at plain cooking which after all is useful too, and as we can't buy most of the fancier bits of equipment these days we'll concentrate on food, and here's a dinner menu.

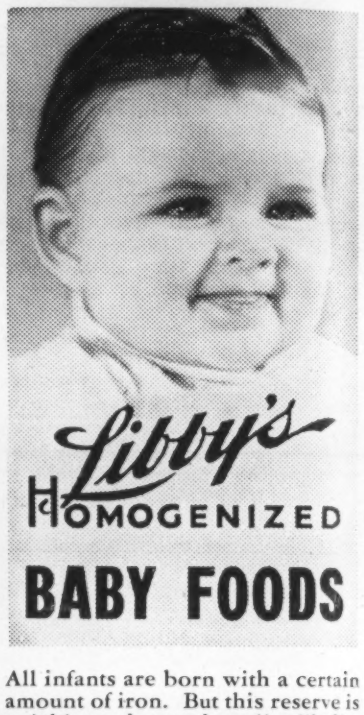
Tomato Soup

1 tin of tomatoes
1 bay leaf
Mace
Parsley
¼ teaspoon of baking soda
2 tablespoons of butter
1 quart of milk
1 dessertspoon of corn starch
Salt and pepper
Whipped cream

Cook the tomatoes with the bay leaf, mace and parsley for about ten minutes and then put the mixture through a sieve. Mix in the baking soda and when it stops fizzing add the butter, salt and pepper. Heat the milk in the top of the double boiler, and stir into it the corn starch stirred smooth in cold water, and let this cook for ten or fifteen minutes. Then pour into the tomato purée which should have been keeping warm. Beat well to avoid curdling and as soon as it is hot serve with dabs of whipped cream on top of each bowlful.

Baked Fish With Cheese

You may be able to get lots of meat, but there is still some scarcity and anyway it is a good idea to have fish for at least one dinner a week.



Libby's HOMOGENIZED BABY FOODS

All infants are born with a certain amount of iron. But this reserve is quickly used up and an all-milk diet won't do much towards replacing the deficiency. Vegetables help replenish this supply.

In-vitro digestion tests show that *Homogenized* vegetables are digested more completely in 30 minutes than strained foods in two hours. Many doctors recommend these vegetables and fruits for even tiny babies because Homogenization—an exclusive Libby process—breaks down the indigestible parts of the food into an easily digestible form.

FREE Booklet on *Infant Feeding*

Mothers will want to read Libby's booklet—"Vegetables and Fruits for Your Baby". Just send your name and address to

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Chatham, Ontario B12-42

"IT RATES A1 WITH ME"

HELP CANADA KEEP FIT

In peace or war, two Nabisco Shredded Wheat with milk is a favorite breakfast dish with men who like to "keep fit". Nabisco Shredded Wheat is *100% whole wheat*, retaining all the bran and wheat germ. For general fitness — keep well nourished. Eat tasty, convenient Nabisco Shredded Wheat at every morning meal.

THE CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY, LTD.
Niagara Falls, Canada

MADE IN CANADA—OF CANADIAN WHEAT

The Shape of Things to Come

(Continued from Preceding Page)

4 fillets of fish
¼ pound of mushrooms
3 tablespoons of butter
½ teaspoon of salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
Paprika
½ cup of grated cheese

Put the fillets on a flat dish which can be put in the oven, but in which the fish can also be served. Sauté the mushrooms which should be chopped finely. When they are lightly cooked sprinkle them over the fish and pour on the butter melted with the lemon juice added to it. Season with salt and pepper and paprika and sprinkle with the grated cheese. Cook in moderate to hot oven for about half an hour, but the time necessary for cooking depends on the thickness of the fillets which varies greatly.

Creamed Beets

2 bunches of beets
2 tablespoons of butter
Yolk of one egg
1 teaspoon of cream
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
Salt and pepper

Boil the beets and peel them and cut in cubes. Melt the butter in the double boiler, and add the beaten yolk of an egg, the cream, lemon juice and salt and pepper. Add the beets and let them heat gently till they are thoroughly hot and then serve.

Lyonnaise Potatoes

Boil the potatoes in their skins till they are tender. Allow one onion for every four fairly large potatoes. Peel the potatoes before they are quite cooked and fry them till they are brown. Slice the onions and fry till they are a very pale brown. Drain them and add to the fried potatoes which should be well drained and sprinkled with salt. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

Green Cabbage Salad

Cabbages are so good and reasonably priced just now that it is wise to use them all we can. Shred the heart of a green cabbage finely and put in ice water for an hour, then drain and dry in a clean cloth. Scrape a small carrot and mix with the cabbage and add a tablespoonful of horse radish. Add French dressing, mix well and serve at once.

Prunes and Maple Syrup

Here is a dessert which calls for very little sugar.

½ pound of prunes
1 cup of maple syrup
1 piece of lemon rind
¼ cup of white sugar
Gelatine
¼ cup of sherry
Almonds, if you can get any

Soak the prunes overnight in the maple syrup, and then add enough water to cover them. Boil gently with a piece of lemon rind, and when they are very soft stone them and put the prunes through the mincer. It will depend on the size of your prunes how much purée you have, so allow ½ ounce of gelatine softened in cold water to every cupful, and add to the hot purée. Stir in the sherry, and pour into a ring mould. Chill and serve with whipped cream and skinned halves of almonds.

ONLY SEVEN MINUTES FROM PACKAGE TO TABLE
AND IT'S
SEAL-PACKED
TO KEEP IN THAT
REAL CHICKEN-Y FLAVOUR
"I love its old-fashioned chicken-y flavour."
"Each package gives me 4 big servings—a third more than I get from canned soup."
"It's as tasty and nourishing as the slow-simmered soup I make myself."
COOKS IN 7 MINUTES
LIPTON'S
NOODLE SOUP MIX
CUITE EN 7 MINUTES
(MELANGE)
SOUPE AUX NOUILLES
CONTENU: GRAS DE POULET
CONTAINS CHICKEN FAT
4 GENEROUS SERVINGS
CONTAINS PURE EGG NOODLES, DEXTROSE, SALT, VEGETABLE PROTEIN DERIVATIVE (ARTIFICIAL SEASONING), CHICKEN FAT, HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OIL, TOASTED DEHYDRATED ONION, SPICE AND DEHYDRATED PARSLEY.
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2 PACKAGES FOR 25¢
LIPTON'S NOODLE SOUP Mix

● The quickest "quick" soup you ever tried . . . and the finest flavoured. Try Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix today. See how much more soup you get for your money. See how quickly and easily it's made . . . just add a package to four cups of boiling water . . . cook for seven minutes and *it's ready to serve.*

And remember, Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix makes a clear, golden broth, parsley flecked, with delicious egg noodles, delicately seasoned and flavoured with tasty chicken fat to make it as nourishing, as smooth and tempting, as the best slow-simmered soup ever made on your own stove.

All ingredients in Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix are of superb quality, perfectly blended and then seal-packed to retain that real chicken-y flavour and goodness. Ask your grocer today for Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix.

S4

O'Learys From "Up Beyant"

BY LEONORA McNEILLY

Grattan O'Leary, one of Canada's best-known air commentators, comes from an old Irish settlement among the mountains of Gaspe, and a visit to his old home involves adventures among bulls and marvelous scenery.

TURNING our dial at 8 o'clock every alternate night to listen to Grattan O'Leary's straightforward analysis of the war news of the day, instinctively takes us back to a visit paid the commentator's home in Gaspe some time ago.

We had been meandering around the incomparable little fishing village of Percé in search of the shrine of St. Anne when we came upon a little cottage clinging to an overhanging cliff. Stopping to enquire the way, we were surprised at the unmistakable Irish dialect of the bonny red cheeked woman who answered our knock. Impulsively we enquired if there were many more natives of the Old Sod transplanted amongst the Gaspesians.

"Why, God bless my soul!" she exclaimed, "there bees a howl town of them up beyant there! In Irishtown! That's where the ould pioneer families lives—the O'Learys, the Fitzgeralds, the O'Flynns and the O'—Eh? You never heard of it? Sure, that's where Grattan himself lives—Grattan O'Leary," she said, her tongue fairly dripping with pride.

And then her words began to tumble out as she related tales of the young boy who had gone out from amongst them many years ago, boldly and fearlessly fought for a footing on the ladder of success, laboriously swung himself up to a place of recognition, first sailing on a passenger ship plying between Quebec and New York, then taking up engineering and afterwards reporting on a paper which finally took him to the Press Gallery at Ottawa.

Abruptly she stopped. "But go you up and see for yourself, now. You'll get no hurt at all. Right enough, there bees an odd bull or two roaming about—we haven't many fences here—but faith they'll not hurt *you* if you don't hurt *them*."

It was four miles up to Irishtown, back and up—mostly up. But the prospect made us fleet-footed. We bent our backs; we mopped our brow and toiled up "the rocky road to Dublin" as it was appropriately called. For the steep hills, the uneven road-bed, plentifully besprinkled with deep ruts of sun-baked clay, made this road one which no motor car could navigate with impunity and punctureless tires.

The day was hot, but the invigorating tang of salt breezes that blew down from the Labrador, ninety miles distant, refreshed us as we sank down into clusters of goldenrod skirting the roadside, to view the phenomenal beauty of this peninsula which had produced some of our outstanding men.

We had lost all track of time as we sat cogitating upon the geological hypothesis that Bonaventure Island, sprawled like a great whale three miles away, was once a part of the mainland, when we were aroused by a snort from behind us.

A gorgeous creature in black and white stood looking at us over a flimsy and quite jumpable fence. Its tail was up. Its head was down, as it deliberated upon the advisability of giving us a lift.

But it was needless. Time was the essence of our agreement to reach the little wooden bridge at the foot of the hill. We reached it in record time.

But now we knew we couldn't go on. And alas! we couldn't go back—unless safe conduct past this frightening beast were assured us.

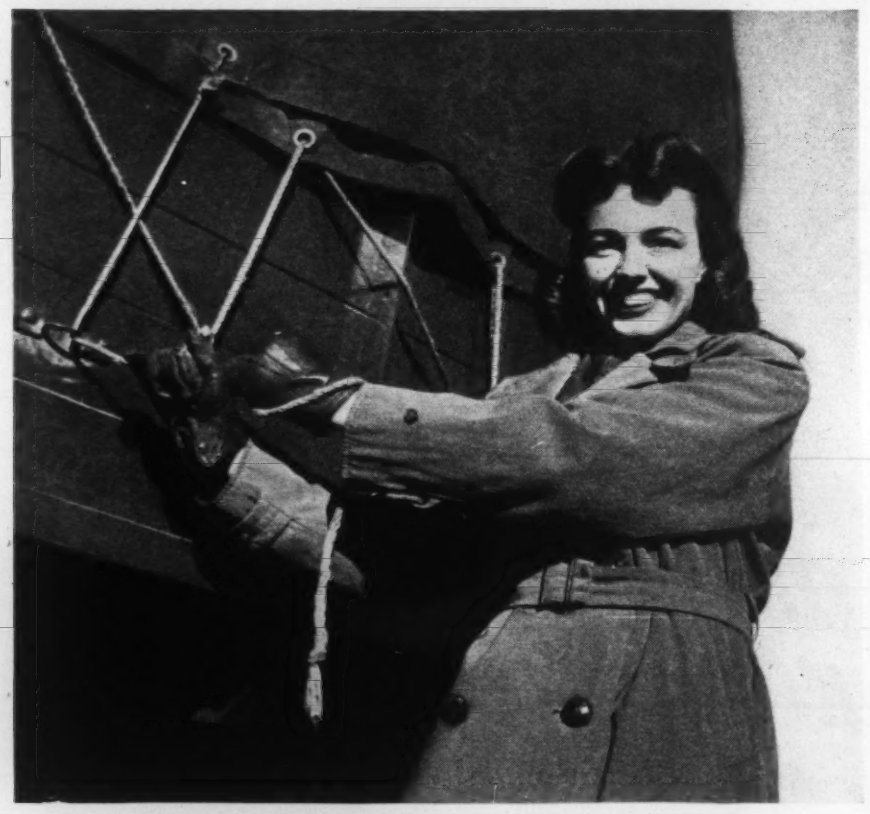
With that end in view, we approached an attractive white frame house, a veritable house of seven gables. Happily, it proved to be the home of Florenz O'Leary, Grattan O'Leary's brother. Here, we were given sanctuary, and another brother, Dan, kindly offered to drive us the remaining two miles.

And then, at the rambling old homestead of the O'Learys, we spent a most unforgettable two hours, chatting with Grattan O'Leary's charming mother.

Over the teacups, this dear old lady modestly and amusedly recalled incidents of her son's childhood days. Days when he would scamper for his slate when a big ship hove in sight and sailed majestically past the sloping hills of Irishtown within full view of the youthful artist's appraising eye.

Through her eyes we visualized him overhaul and rake it from stem to stern, confiscate every line of beauty, to the minutest detail, faithfully pick up every blob of color and stow it away in the safe confines of his remarkable memory, later to be translated to his little slate.

Again, we saw him mount a chair and in youthful flights of oratory entertain the young fry of the neighborhood as he held forth on his pet subjects, little realizing that these dress rehearsals were preparing him for the roles he was later to play on the stage of life. At present Grattan O'Leary is editor of the Ottawa *Journal* and commentator on war news for the C.B.C. But no one will gainsay that his most important role—*to Canada*, was that of one of the twelve distinguished editors and publishers who had been chosen by England to visit that country for the purpose of studying the war situation firsthand, each editor in turn to interpret it, as he saw it, to the Canadian people.



DEB BRIGHTENS SCENE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Keeps Her Complexion Sparkling

Lovely Bette de Lesseps of Toronto serves as a member of the Women's Auxiliary Mechanics Service. She is the granddaughter of the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, of Suez Canal fame. Bette has fresh olive skin, has used Woodbury Facial Soap since babyhood. She says: "A bracing Woodbury Facial Cocktail quickly removes dulling dirt, and leaves my skin radiant."

1. "On guard." Horses are one of Bette's hobbies. "Now that social life is planned around men in uniform, I'm anxious to keep my skin appealing. Woodbury Soap never fails me

2. "Soft cloth, warm water and Woodbury are the ingredients of my facial cocktail. Woodbury does double duty as cleanser and freshener. A quick rinse—and my skin looks grand."

3. At service canteen, Bette dispenses good cheer with good food. "A Woodbury Facial Cocktail, taken before duty and dates, clears my complexion of that day-tired, dreary look."

4. "For the Skin You Love to Touch," use Woodbury Soap. The mildness of this famous skin soap is imparted by a special costly ingredient. Pure, gentle—a skin beautifier. 10¢ a cake.

(MADE IN CANADA)

—Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.

Many Canadian concert goers will recognize in this photo the concert-master of the "Proms" orchestra and a brilliant solo artist, Eugene Kash.

For comfort and support on duty, for play time flexibility and freedom . . . your figure needs

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A badly fitted foundation will cause fatigue and discomfort at work or at play. Flexibility *and* support are what you want—and what you get—in LeGant. Don't take chances with your health by wearing just any style; don't risk discomfort with haphazard fittings. To the woman who appreciates fine fabric and workmanship in everything she wears, we recommend this superb line of famous-name garments. Tell your corsetiere *it must be LeGant*—the newest Parisian creation.

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NATURE'S RIVAL*
BRASSIERES, GIRDLES AND CORSELETTES
CORSETS FOR DEFENSE OF CANADIAN FIGURES

THE OTHER PAGE

Atlantic Crossing

BY FRANK LASKIER

IT'S half past ten, and the last bus to the dockyard leaves in five minutes; —no use delaying. You merely get up from your chair by the warm fire, shake hands, pick up your bag, and go.

We never used to mind it in peace time. Maybe the trip would have been to Kingston, Jamaica; or Cape Town or Calcutta. Blue seas; warm skies; soft, gentle breezes, when the boys would sit out and yarn at night, and the masts trace long sweeping arcs against a sky as clear as a baby's eyes. But now, in war, all roads seem to lead to Halifax, across the vicious sullen water of the Atlantic.

"Join the ship at midnight" is the silent compelling order written on the Allotment Note. The bus conductor, his eyes blank, drones out the names of the stops. Names you've grown up with; past streets where your friends live. The blue lights glimmer in the dark. Finally—the dockyard. Never has a bus seemed so warm and comfortable. Yet out you go, shoulder your bag, and, pass in hand, go through the gates. The cobblestones are wet and slippy with grease and rain, and a faint mist swirls against your face, trickles down oilskins and on to sea boots. Past dock workers, by shops alive with men; deafening with the iron clangor of machinery, deep with the red glow of forges. Then, the ship. All right, she's old, she looks dirty, you think of her as a tramp, but what do you know of her secret life? Lying there in the dock, her solitary gun points to the sky. She's ours, we love every barnacle clinging to her sides, each scar on her ancient raddled body. She's no tramp, no vagrant. You could call her Ulysses, for she has wandered the face of the earth. Fought in the last war. Felt the tread of a boy who came aboard twenty years ago as an apprentice—his first trip. She now obeys his commands as Master. A good ship.

Up the gangway then; you've joined her. Report to the mate, who sits in his cabin, wreathed in smoke. He's six foot four, thirty-six years old, writing a last letter to his wife. That's her photo on the bulkhead. See the snap of the little toddler underneath it? The inscription reads "His first steps."

"All right, Gunner, you can turn in. Get your cannon cleared away at eight, we sail on the morning tide."

All the doubts and fears are gone. There's your ship, your job, your friends, your gun. Who cares what the Hun will send?

The next day we are out at sea; gun cleared for action. The ship and her men settle down. Four on and four off. Watch and Watch. You see the chill dawn lighting the eastern sky like a threat. The sunset, when the sky darkens and the black water is scanned for submarines. In deep cabins on the escorts men sit silent, unmoving, waiting for the faint "ping" as a submarine approaches. Up on the bridge, the officers gather and watch. A man with the Aldis signal lamp stares steadily at the Commodore ship as it ploughs on, dipping and curtseying to the long ocean swell.

THE sky darkens, the cold and bitter wind sweeps over the canvas dodger on the bridge of our ship; high up between sea and sky the lookout gazes across the water. The tips of the white waves mount, he hums a tune, then suddenly stops. His hand shoots to the telephone. A black, shapeless mass, clothes ballooning grotesquely about it, held to the surface of the water by a life jacket, a protest to God and man, slips back in the bow wave. The ship seems to shudder at the touch of the dead seaman as he slips astern. The Bridge is informed, and the look-out stares again out to the wide horizon. Another debt unpaid, another life taken; somewhere in England a woman mourns. The drowned man died in agony. Died without hope or help from God or man. But we, and his shipmates, do not forget easily. The convoy ploughs on.

At night the sea shakes to the thunderous impact of depth charges. Men spend hours below before the ravening furnaces, stand before controls, watching and tending the ancient, quavering engines. Four hours on. Four hours off. When sleep becomes a nostalgic memory and the sweet caress of clean linen a beautiful dream. When eyes are filled with sweat and ash dust, and hands are blackened and foul with the toil and sweat of a lifetime.

Dawn, five days out. The ship's speed has never dropped, nor the vigilance of the men relaxed. There is the patter of feet on the bridge, then the steady beat of the engines is drowned by the strident clamor of the alarm bell:—"Action Stations."

Men leap to the guns kept ready loaded. The sky is swept by anxious eyes until the call comes "There she is." A plane; black, implacable, like a winged messenger of death sweeps over the water. The gunner stands rigid. The Captain, pipe in mouth, stands by the telegraph. The harsh stammer of the plane's guns fill the air. She's on top of us. The bullets rip across the deck. Then the splitting smack of our Bofors gun just as two black dots leave the plane. The ship rocks and shudders under the shocking blows as the bombs explode alongside. The plane rockets up then seems to disintegrate as the shells from the gun pump mercilessly into her.

Down below, the engineer, his face drained of all semblance of life, stands at his controls, waiting for the first rush of water through the parted plates. The fireman stands, his feet braced apart against the roll of the ship, his shovel of coal poised before the open furnace door. Has she been hit? Was it bomb or torpedo?

The life surges back into him as the "second" shouts from the telephone to all his "Black Gang." "Plane, boys! Joe got a direct hit. Check up on the pumps!"

Swoosh—the coal is slung on the flames, the fireman turns to his mate; —"One off the roll, matey. One for his nob!"

Up on the gun, Joe gazes sombrely at the plane, now a heap of smoking wreckage astern, and pats the gun. Then he turns to his sweating mate: "Rise and shine, rise and shine, the morning's fine! The sun scorched *his* eyes out!"

The Captain takes the pipe out of his mouth, and turns to the mate: "Good shooting, me lad. Give the boys a bottle. They deserve a drink!"

The Bosun on the deck turns to the little apprentice, whose first trip it is, and the gilt of whose buttons has not yet been tarnished; "So now you know what it's like, sonny. We've not got over yet, and we've another six days to go. Danger area from Liverpool to Halifax, and murder coming back. You'll get no sleep, no rest, damn little money—and it's up to us. It'll soon be up to you. There were ships before there were planes, and sailors before pilots!"

He turns to go to the fo'c'sle, to call out the day workers; the feel of his ship—his good ship—tried and true, strong under his feet, and he is not just the war-time sailor, but all-time sailors, who will carry the cargoes for ever.

Food for the Allies
Aid for the Allies, and
Freedom for the World.

Frank and John Laskier, the Merchant Marine broadcaster and the story-writing taxi driver of Toronto. John (right) has been invalided out of the Canadian Army since this picture was taken. Some of his tales of the men who fight the Battle of the Atlantic will soon appear on this page.

at EATON'S

Snow Belles From

THE WINTER SHOP

Here they are . . . two bright girls from The Junior Fashion Council, all set to telemark, or do a Christiana. They're outfitted in slick ski-going garb from the brilliant shop on the Fourth Floor . . . a veritable Winter Wonderland of clothes for good healthy outdoor life. These suits exclusively designed for EATON'S, and made from husky English wool gabardine.

A. Peggy Miller looks like a black arrow poised for flight in this slim wool gabardine suit with green-edged revers and immense pockets. Size 14. $55.00.

B. Betty Warner is charming in a grey suit of wool gabardine with vivid midriff banding in navy and red, and a two-tone collar. Size 14. $55.00.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD & DROSS

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 14, 1942 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

What Gives Common Stocks Their Sex Appeal?

BY HARUSPEX

Here is an unusual picture of the year-to-year movements of the New York stock market. The graph on page 39 illustrates on a high and low basis the number-of-times-earnings at which the Dow-Jones industrial average sold for the past eight years. The boxed figures across the bottom of the graph are the actual dollar earnings for each year.

No attempt is made to probe the psychological factor which produces these swings. The reader is left to supply his own answer and to guess what the bottom and top lines will be for the year 1943.

Will a step-up take place in the top line rather than a drop in the bottom line, meaning a price rise?

WHY, oh why, are Hedy Lamarr, Dorothy Lamour, or other equally well-known Hollywood cinema stars rated so highly, dollar-wise? Their features, shapely legs, well moulded bosoms, weight and deportment can be matched any day of the week in a hundred cities and towns. It may be idle speculation, but one questions why their equally glamorous and attractive sisters drudge along in obscurity, getting paid for their week's toil no more than their more exalted sisters of the cinema expend for a hair-do.

Ruminating in somewhat the same casual fashion concerning the value of common stocks with the rise and fall of stock market prices from year to year we might well indulge in surmise as to why equities at one time or another are as fabulously priced as the glamor boys and girls of Hollywood while at other times the stock market seems to have no sex appeal whatsoever.

Don't look on this piece of writing as a serious analysis of the anatomy of common stocks or the stock market to determine what constitutes in an equity a perfect 36, photogenic features or stock market glamor. We might well pause to ask, for instance, why Southern Pacific Railway should be the Judy Canova of today's market, selling as it does at about 17 or 18 dollars a share, or for no more than the same amount it is going to earn in its current fiscal year.

There is, however, an equally interesting aspect of today's stock market situation that can be given the once-over simply as a matter of casual interest even if our nest-egg is in Victory Bonds instead of common stocks. I refer to the rise and fall of the prices of common stocks on the New York stock market in the past seven or eight years expressed as a ratio of their yearly price earnings. A good place to look for a picture of this is in the figures of the Dow-Jones Industrial Average. Many who have heard of this list of stocks may rarely see the list in detail and for their information here they are—

Allied Chemicals
American Can
American Smelters
American Telephone & Telegraph
American Tobacco "B"
Bethlehem Steel
Chrysler Motor Car Co.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Dupont
Eastman Kodak
General Electric
General Foods
General Motors
Goodyear Tire Co.
International Harvester Co.
International Nickel Ltd.
Loew's Inc.
National Distillers
National Steel
Procter & Gamble
Sears-Roebuck
Standard Oil of California
Standard Oil of New Jersey
Texas Co.
Union Carbide
United Aircraft
U.S. Steel
Westinghouse Co.
Woolworth Co.

It is a good representative cross-section of American industry, and if the rise and fall of the prices of these 30 stocks are graphed against the rise and fall of the total of all the

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

R. C. Berkinshaw

AS INDICATION that Ottawa practises what it preaches in its selective service program and does fit square pegs into square holes and vice versa, the appointment of R. C. Berkinshaw to his new war post as head of Polymer Corporation stands out as an excellent example. Here, at least, is one case where the carping critic dare not question the appointee's qualifications for his job and pose the question so dear to the man-in-the-street: "What does *he* know about rubber?"

The fact that Mr. Berkinshaw has been "in rubber" for nearly a quarter of a century with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada and its general manager since 1933 should dispose of *that* question and suggest as well his qualifications to now administer the Crown corporation charged with carrying on Canada's entire synthetic rubber production. The task in this connection is as big a one as any facing a wartime executive and its efficient discharge will most certainly add materially to the success of Canadian war effort.

Briefly, according to Ottawa sources, Polymer's new head will have the responsibility of taking a contemplated 60 million dollars and by next midsummer turning it into plant and equipment capable of producing annually a minimum of 40,000 tons of buna and butyl rubber for the armed forces and war industry whose requirements for this precious material constitute one of the most critical problems now facing the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Just how critical is this problem, probably no one is in better position to know than the man who must now devote his energies and abilities to solving it. For over a year now R. C. Berkinshaw has ably served M. & S. as director-general of its priorities branch and as chairman of the War-time Industries Control Board, on loan from Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Mr. Berkinshaw's interest in rubber began in 1920 when as a practising lawyer he joined Goodyear's legal department. (He had been called to the bar in 1916.) A year later he became the company's assistant-secretary, a position he held until 1926 when he was named to be secretary and general counsel. A further step upward in the affairs of Goodyear was taken five years later with his promotion to the position of assistant to the president and in 1933 he was chosen for his present office as general manager and treasurer.

Now 51 years of age, Richard Coulton Berkinshaw was born in Toronto but received his early education in London, England, where he attended Upper Latimer School. On returning to Canada he went to Upper Canada College and then to Trinity University from which he graduated in 1913 with a B.A. An early ambition led him to choose the law as his profession and the same year he entered Osgoode Hall Law School from which he was called to the Ontario Bar.

In the first Great War, Mr. Berkinshaw served overseas with the 124th Battalion as a captain and adjutant and as a major with the 12th Battalion, Royal Canadian Engineers. He was mentioned in despatches.

L. B. Unwin

RATIONING has been defined as equitable distribution of available goods, which means careful organization, so every man, woman and child will receive his or her just share. To see that the job is done right, Canada's Wartime Prices and Trade Board has L. B. Unwin, who has built his success in the business world on organizing ability.

Mr. Unwin is the board's new Administrator of Consumer Rationing, a position which will assume more and more importance as time goes on. On every hand we hear forecasts of more consumer rationing and upon Mr. Unwin's shoulders will rest the big task of seeing that the rationing machinery succeeds in minimizing the dislocations which are part and parcel of any plan which restricts the amount any citizen may obtain of a commodity in short supply.

As vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from which he is on loan to the W.P.T.B., Mr. Unwin has distinguished himself for his organizing ability. As a hard-worker, who has come up through numerous jobs he knows how to meet and solve problems and keep the machinery working smoothly.

Born in England 51 years ago, Mr. Unwin left his native Kent at the age of 16 to come to Canada. His first job was as clerk in the office of the assistant superintendent of the C.P.R. at Chapleau, Ontario. In 1911 he was made an accountant at White River. Then came the war, in which he distinguished himself, enlisting as a private in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and coming out with a major's commission, which he won in France. For personal gallantry he was awarded the Military Cross and was twice mentioned in despatches. He was wounded in one action.

After the war Mr. Unwin was appointed statistician in the office of the general manager at Montreal, subsequently serving as chief clerk and chief accountant of the joint facilities bureau. He became assistant comptroller in 1928 and comptroller in 1932. In 1935 he was appointed vice-president in charge of finances and treasurer.

His appointment as president of Canadian Pacific Airlines, Ltd., resulted from his organization work during the two years in which he negotiated for control of the 10 private lines which now comprise the network. Mr. Unwin also is a director of Associated Screen News, the Admiral Beatty Hotel, Canadian Pacific Express Co., Toronto Terminals Railway Co., Quebec Central Railway, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Northern Alberta Railways and Quebec Salvage and Wrecking Co., and is vice-president and member of the executive of Canadian Airways, Ltd.

He takes a deep interest in public movements for community welfare and his favorite relaxation is golf.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Simple Anti-Inflation Move

BY P. M. RICHARDS

ONE of Canada's most marked successes in this war is her control of prices. The United States has been impressed enough to take pointers from Canada in setting about her own control system, and at home the apprehension which once existed regarding the possibility of a runaway rise in prices has been pretty well dissipated. It is a fact that Canada's price control system headed by Donald Gordon has been much more successful than was generally expected when the control was begun. But it would be a mistake to think that there's no longer any real danger of inflation. The truth is—and no one knows it better than Mr. Gordon and his associates—that the pressure on prices is still with us and growing rather than decreasing. And circumstances are such that it is bound to grow further, maybe to a degree which will test to the limit the strength of the control system.

Much has been written about the various ways of producing inflation, and the average man regards it as a very complex subject, but actually the condition of inflation is easily recognizable and can be as easily stated. An inflationary condition exists whenever the people have more money to spend than there are goods for them to spend it on. This unbalance might be the result of increasing the people's purchasing power without correspondingly increasing the supply of goods, or it might result from decreasing the supply of goods without decreasing purchasing power, or it could be due to a combination of these; that is, purchasing power might increase and the supply of goods decrease at one and the same time. Obviously this combination will exert a much greater pressure on prices than either factor will singly.

Gap is Still Growing

This combination of inflationary factors is in operation at the present time.

As if this were not sobering enough, we have the fact that the gap between the volume of purchasing power and the volume of consumer goods is growing, and will grow further. It will grow because (1) we have reached a point where production for war can be increased only by diverting manpower and materials and factory capacity from non-war to war production, thereby further reducing the supply of consumer goods, and (2) because the state of virtually full employment we are now reaching is putting income into more people's hands and thus increasing the total public purchasing power.

This diversion from normal to war production has, of course, been in progress for many months, but so far it has not been fully reflected in increased pressure on prices because of the efficiency of the price control system and because of the existence of reserve stocks of many consumer goods. But these reserve stocks are becoming exhausted; many lines of goods have already disappeared from the markets and supplies of others are diminishing. Will the price control structure be able to stand the strain?

Since every decrease in the supply of consumer goods means an increase in the pressure on prices, we might reasonably question the wisdom of the Government's policy of eliminating all "non-essential" production. Production which does not contribute directly to the war effort may yet contribute to the national well-being by maintaining the supply of consumer goods on which the people's purchasing power can be exercised. This is especially true of production in the "luxury" class of goods.

Luxuries' Absorptive Power

What is the least essential industry in wartime? Perhaps nine out of ten men in the street, if asked that question, would name the jewellery industry. Yet, considered as a tool for the combatting of inflation, the jewellery industry would seem to hold more promise of usefulness than any other. It can absorb an almost limitless amount of public purchasing power, while using materials and equipment of little or no use for war purposes.

Industrialists say that one of the reasons for "absenteeism" in the war industries is that many workers are accumulating money faster than they ever have before. There seems to them to be no sense in increasing it beyond a point when they can't spend it on a new automobile or house or on something else that will evidence their new prosperity. Well then, why not let them spend it on fur coats and jewellery and other expensive luxuries, since the continued production of these goods takes virtually nothing from the war effort but a small amount of manpower, and since such spending will consume purchasing power which otherwise will be applied to the dwindling supply of necessary consumer goods? This column believes that this would be a simple and effective anti-inflation move. Furthermore, the money so spent on luxuries need not be lost to the war effort. Let the fur and jewellery people put up their prices, and then let the Government take away what it wants in specially-devised taxation.

issues that are dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, which at the present time run around 850 per day, it will be found that they accurately reflect the general market rise and fall year by year.

Now most of us view stock market price variations as being associated with and largely influenced by day-to-day news. If the market declines, the news commentators scurry around to find some bit of depressing information that "they say" was ammunition for the bears. On the other hand, a market advance can always be traced superficially to some circumstance that is said to look "bullish".

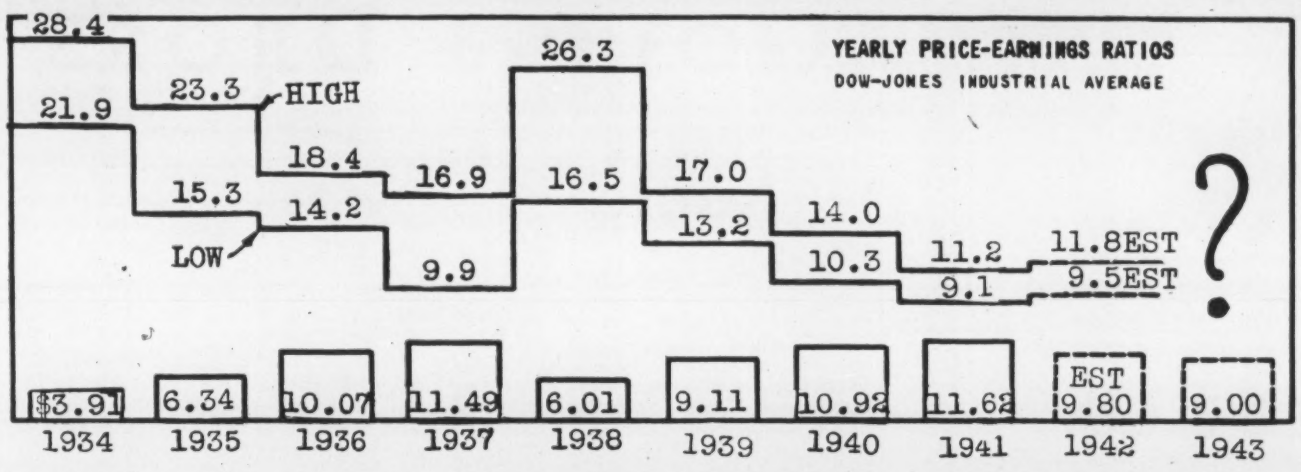
But if anyone cares to take the trouble let me suggest that he refer back to April 28, 1942. On that day the Dow-Jones Industrial Average had declined to 92.92. From that date forward, follow the price rise of some 23 points and out of the mess of depressing war news, government regulations, etc., try to discover anything hopeful, optimistic, or encouraging that would outwardly warrant any such substantial increase. Earnings have been declining due to taxes and will further decline. But the market still keeps moving up.

What Graph Shows

Now you will find on this page a graph which shows the yearly earnings of the stocks included in the Dow-Jones Industrial Average from 1934 to 1941 as they are on record and estimated for 1942 and 1943. You will observe a number of interesting things in this picture. One is that for the four consecutive years from 1934 to 1937, while earnings were going up, the price ratio was going down. It is altogether probable that if you had been asked to make a guess as to whether stock prices went up proportionately on a price-earnings ratio basis as earnings went up, your wager would have been on the affirmative side simply because the Dow-Jones Industrial Average rose from about 111 in 1934 to 194 in 1937.

If you will take a look at the years 1938 to 1941 you will observe that the earnings increased from $6.01 to $11.62, but on a yearly price-earnings ratio basis the decline ran from 26.3 to 11.2. Now then, please note that the earnings of the Dow-Jones Industrial stocks for 1943 have been estimated at $9. Wartime earnings apparently reached their peak in 1941 at $11.62. They seem to be in a decline but on a yearly price-earning ratio basis 1942 is going to see stocks higher in price, although earnings are declining and so here is the conundrum: "What are the figures going to be when actual earnings are filled in for 1943 and when price-earnings ratios are definitely known?" Simply as a rhetorical question might we use the yearly price-earning ratios of the year 1936 which showed a low of 14.2 and a high of 18.4? If we do, the Dow-Jones Industrial average for 1943 would show a low of 127.80 and a high of 165.60. The latter is about 50 points higher than it is at the present time.

A warning that has ceased to have much meaning is this one in Egypt, erected by Australian authorities who know the reckless spirit of their men needs judicious curbing.



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SATURDAY NIGHT
The Canadian Weekly

IN the still hours of the night, a man shuts his door on the comforts and companionship of his home . . . turns . . . and makes his lonely way down the dimly lit streets. He goes to fight for the freedom of his country! He's a civilian! Yes! But, he's a fighter, too! For his particular skill and knowledge —his type of fighting is indispensable to the successful outcome of Canada's war effort.

This man is a symbol . . . a symbol of the fighting spirit of an increasing army who labour three shifts a day here at Anaconda in answer to the Empire's call for more and more copper. Yes, the production of copper and its alloys, so essential in carrying the war to Hitler, is an all-out job. Because the combination of corrosion resistance, machinability and other important properties found only in the red, rustless metal make some of its many forms indispensable to every item of our modern fighting equipment.

In this cause of freedom, Anaconda has greatly expanded its facilities—has trained apprentices to work in other mills as well as for its own increased operations. Today a staff of skilled Anaconda workers that has more than doubled since war began, is producing essential metals at many times the pre-war scale.

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For instance, no commercial metal equals copper as a conductor of electricity — and electricity is vital not only to industrial plants, but also to the ships, planes and mechanized equipment which these plants produce.

For another example, there is no suitable substitute for brass and copper in ammunition. In short, copper, today, is a *most essential* metal.

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In fifteen principal cities from coast to coast in Canada Gestetner duplicating experts are ready to respond instantly to your call for service or advice on all matters pertaining to duplicating. These men are fully trained to assist you in making the most efficient use of your Gestetner. At the same time, they will offer helpful suggestions for the conservation of supplies of paper, ink and stencils so essential to the national effort.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

MOLYBDENITE

Edior, Gold & Dross:

Would it be possible for you to furnish information re molybdenite, the wonder metal manufactured by A. B. Davidson & Co., Ltd., 100 *Adelaide St. W., Toronto? Also is it lawful for Americans to invest in Canadian industries now?*

—M.V.B., Cleveland, Ohio.

Molybdenite is the leading ore of molybdenum, a strategic metal largely used in the making of alloy steels, so necessary today for military purposes, and to a smaller degree in the chemical and electrical industries. As an alloy in steel its direct war-time use is in armour plate, shells, guns, rifles, aircraft and all the other varied equipment of modern mechanized warfare, but its need is also vital in high speed tool steels, and the steel parts of the machinery so important to the war industries. And now that the supply of tungsten has been curtailed, molybdenum is being used in increasing amounts, up to 50 or even 60 per cent as a substitute.

Until recently the large production of molybdenum in the United States was sufficient for all requirements, but now new sources of supply are being keenly sought as the substitution of this metal for other alloy metals has greatly intensified its consumption. Canada's output has been small and scattered since the last war but numerous occurrences and deposits are known throughout the Dominion, and while small individually, it is possible a substantial tonnage could be secured by combining the development of a number of these and shipping to central concentrators.

The operation to which you refer is, I believe, the Ajax Tungsten & Molybdenite Mines, which has taken over the Puritan Mine, located in Eastern Ontario, where plans are underway to get the workings in shape and commence production, once the government makes arrangements for a customs mill for molybdenum. Considerable work has been done on the property and I understand engineers for the old company estimated a tonnage of approximate-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: American common stocks, for some months back, have been in a broad accumulation area, with various technical indications pointing to a major market upswing as having commenced from the April 1942 low points.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn in the N.Y. stock market developed from April lows with peaks, to date, but recently made. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although possibility of technical price correction at this time is not to be overlooked.

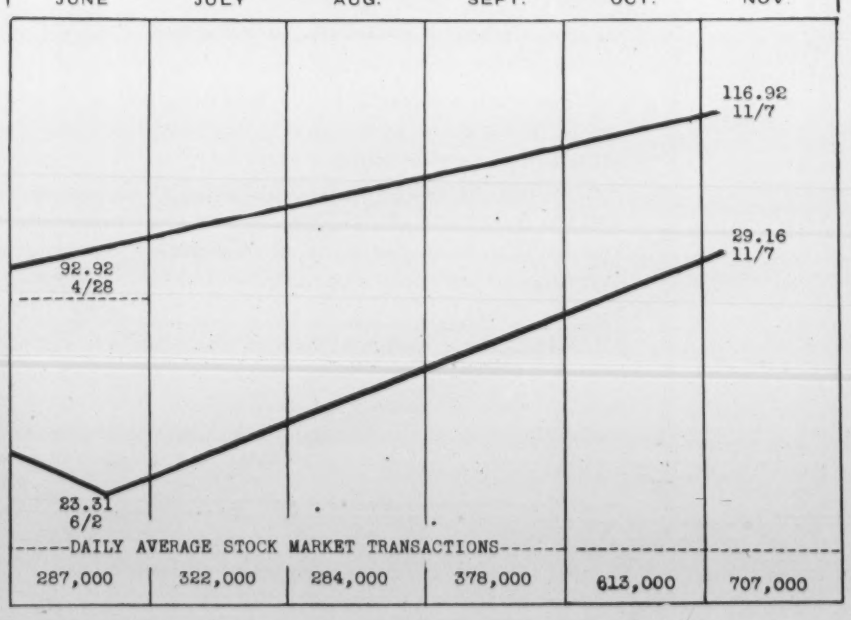
CONGRESSIONAL CHANGES SHOULD STRENGTHEN MARKET

New York stock prices, since October 13, have moved in more or less of a sidewise trend, as opposed to their substantial advance between early September and mid-October. This recent hesitation has the appearance of a corrective formation, or a digestion of the advance. It will be recalled, in this connection, that the April-to-July upturn was followed by a period of price irregularity running for about two months. Whether the current period of irregularity has further to go will depend, to some extent, on the nature of the news over the several weeks ahead.

On the one hand, there has been some sobering of war comment because of the situation in the Solomons. While America's growing strength and military potential is regarded as the key factor that assures eventual victory to the United Nations' cause, there is the more immediate realization that their naval forces, awaiting augmentation from their shipyards, are thinly spread and that it is in the Japanese power to concentrate heavily in the Solomon area if the prize is regarded as worth the large risk that must be taken. While the eventual outcome of the current campaign in that area can hardly prove decisive, regardless of its outcome either way, it could have minor adverse effects on stocks, should developments go against the Americans.

On the American home front, however, the Congressional elections have contained a surprise factor and one that the market has thus had no prior opportunity to appraise. This is the better-than-anticipated showing of the anti-New Deal forces throughout the country, both as concerns national and state results. Gains made by the Republicans in Congress — particularly the lower House — should strengthen the conservative but seldom dominant (except in some major crisis such as the proposed packing of the Supreme Court) element in the Democratic line-up, and insure less radical legislation than has been witnessed over recent years. This change augurs for better stock prices, whether now or later. In view of the length and extent of the upmove from April, however, we would not undertake further buying here.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



-----DAILY AVERAGE STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS-----

287,000	322,000	284,000	378,000	613,000	707,000

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Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government war-time programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

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Assets Exceed $66,000,000

The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto

NOTICE *of* ANNUAL MEETING

The **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS** of The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the report of the Directors, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted at the meeting, will be held in the Company's Auditorium, 55 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, on **MONDAY, the 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1942,** at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,

EDWARD J. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Toronto, October 7th, 1942.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 318

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st October 1942.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER next.

The Chair to be taken at noon.

By Order of the Board.

JACKSON DODDS, General Manager. G. W. SPINNEY, General Manager.

Montreal, 20th October, 1942.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable December 15, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 20, 1942.

By order of the Board,

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 3, 1942.

ly 80,000 tons of molybdenum, averaging one per cent.

Yes, it is quite lawful for an American, or non-resident of Canada, to purchase for cash, certificates or shares in a company which is a Canadian organization and you are permitted to take possession of such certificate or certificates. Naturally, the broker through whom the transaction is made is required to apply for an export license, but this is not difficult and can be done by a broker or banker.

J. H. G. F. VALE, who has been elected a Director of Barclays Bank (Canada). Mr. Vale was born and educated in England and is an honours graduate of the Institute of Bankers. He served for many years on the staff of Barclays Bank Limited and came to Canada in 1932. Mr. Vale has had wide practical experience both here and abroad and, since 1934, has been Manager of Barclays Trust Company of Canada.

Canada Bud
Breweries Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty cents (20c) per share on the 150,000 outstanding no par value common shares of Canada Bud Breweries Limited, has been declared payable on the 14th day of December, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 7th day of December, 1942.

By order of Board of Directors.

J. S. FITZGERALD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto,
November 10, 1942.

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICES

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 55.

TAKE NOTICE that the regular Quarterly Dividend of $1.625 per share, on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months' period ended 30th November, 1942, has been declared as Dividend No. 55, payable 15th December, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business, 30th November, 1942.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 29.

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 29, payable 15th December, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business, 30th November, 1942.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 19.

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an Interim Dividend of 50 cents per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 19, payable 15th December, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business, 30th November, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, 6th November, 1942.

LAURA SECORD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

It has been suggested to me that I purchase some Laura Secord Candy Shops common because the yield on the stock is good and the company is doing well. I would value your opinion and any information as to earnings and finances.

—R.C.J., Montreal, Que.

The fact that Laura Secord shares are selling to yield 9½ per cent is evidence that the market considers the dividend rate unsafe. Though the company's sales increased in the last fiscal year, most of the increase was made before the Government's restrictions on various commodities, notably sugar and chocolate, became effective. This means that there is some reason to doubt the company's ability to cover dividend requirements (80 cents a share annually) in the present fiscal year.

For the year ended September 30, 1942, Laura Secord's report shows retained net income of $234,998 or almost 82 cents a share, and $12,000 or slightly over 4 cents a share of earnings in the form of post-war refund of taxes, excluding $3,694 of profit realized from sale of securities and equipment. Taxes were $330,000, of which $12,000 is returnable after the war. The new E.P.T. rates applied to approximately one-quarter of the profits for this period. For the previous fiscal year, net profits per share, excluding capital profits, were $240,454 or 84 cents a share after taxes of $209,000.

The foregoing earnings resulted from record sales of $2,854,587 as compared with $2,488,825 the previous year, with operating profits amounting to $591,031 against $469,034. Investment income was $55,027 against $51,405. Net working capital gained from $1,863,895 to $1,887,888 as current assets were $2,259,669 and current liabilities $371,781.

FOUR GOLDS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold Sylvanite, Macassa, Buffalo-Ankerite and Central Patricia. Owing to the uncertainty of gold mining, would you advise me to continue holding them?

—J.Y.G., Ottawa, Ont.

The immediate future for the gold mining industry remains uncertain, but taking the viewpoint over the long term, I think the outlook is favorable. It is now evident the Government will move cautiously before taking any drastic steps which may mean a permanent loss of many mines. It is difficult to advise you, but personally, I do not favor sacrificing gold stocks at present. However, the following facts in connection with the mines you hold may help you to make up your mind.

I consider the outlook quite satisfactory for Sylvanite. Ore reserves are about two and a half years ahead of the mill and development favorable. Net working capital is close to $4,000,000, and the earnings rate good. Dividends have been cut to five cents quarterly, and it should be possible to maintain this rate. The company is also active in the search for strategic metals.

The continuance of the present dividend for Macassa appears reasonably safe and ore reserves are sufficient for three and a half years' milling. The treasury position is strong, development results are satisfactory and the management is not worried over depth possibilities as the adjoining Kirkland Lake Gold property is opening good ore 1,500 feet deeper than the present Macassa workings.

The prospects for Buffalo-Ankerite, however, are more obscure, but a determined effort is being made to improve the ore position, which is difficult at present due to the shortage of labor and supplies. Development work is now underway on the 3,100 and 3,250-foot levels and it will likely be a couple of months before a clear picture is obtained here. Diamond drill results were excellent at a depth of 3,100 feet but not nearly as good at the next horizon.

Central Patricia has over three years' ore ahead of the mill but is suffering from lack of manpower. Earnings last year were 24.7 cents a share and 24 cents was distributed in dividends. In the first half of 1942, earnings of 8.07 cents compared with 13.8 cents in the like period last year, and so far this year 17 cents has been paid to shareholders. While tonnage milled for the first nine months was about the same as last year, the grade, however, declined over $1.70 a ton.

BARCELONA TRACTION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you tell me if any interest is being paid on bonds of Barcelona Traction and how the company's earnings compare with past years? I am a regular reader of your columns.

—W. L C., Trail, B.C.

The latest annual report of Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd., covering the year ended December 31, 1941, says that the business of subsidiary and associated companies in Spain have shown some improvement over the previous year despite operational difficulties arising from the war. Exchange difficulties still exist and it has not been possible to secure the transfer of funds towards the service of the fixed interest-bearing securities which are payable in Sterling and are owned by Barcelona Traction. Income from investments and subsidiary companies, due but not yet received, of $2,862,249 for the year is not comparable since the previous report covered the five years ended December 31, 1940. Bond interest of $1,412,780 and administration expenses of $143,776 left $1,305,693 to be credited to earned surplus account. Interest on the company's bonds is in default, with the exception of interest on the 6% 45-year bonds calling for service in Spain in pesetas only, since it is impossible to get any funds remitted from Spain.

FEDERAL GRAIN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate any comment you might care to make on the annual report of Federal Grain Limited and the outlook for further dividends. I have some preferred shares.

—D.K., Windsor, Ont.

The position of Federal Grain Limited has improved greatly in its last three fiscal years. After several years of deficits per share, the company reported earnings of $3.14 per share of preferred (6½ per cent, $100 par) for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1940, $7.58 for the 1941 year and $8.82 for the latest fiscal period which ended July 31, 1942. The company paid dividends on the preferred of $6 per share in the last fiscal year (the first since 1931) and has paid another $2 since, on November 2, making the arrears now $68.37½ per share.

Besides making these dividend payments, the company in the last fiscal year added upwards of $130,000 to gross property account, redeemed $170,000 par value of bonds in accordance with sinking fund provisions, and increased net working capital by more than $600,000 to $1,643,779.

The improvement in liquid financial position was reflected mainly in the reduction of bank indebtedness from $7,734,000 to $5,852,451 — still large as a result of the heavy stocks of grain in elevators and annexes. Part of the reduction in bank loans was accomplished at the expense of cash items, which were reduced from $321,494 to $168,880, and the balance mostly by the decrease in the inventory.

The outlook for further preferred dividends is contingent upon earnings. The crop is of record volume but deliveries have been restricted and handling charges and storage rates have been further reduced. Actual movement of grain, therefore, will have an important bearing on the ability of the grain companies to hold earnings near last year's better level.

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MINES FOR HOLDING

Extract from Saturday Night of 7th of November:

"Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you advise the purchase, at today's prices if necessary, to hold until the war is over, of (†) . . . ?

Yes, I think investors who realize the possibilities for gold stocks if held over the long-term would not be ill-advised to buy now. Further hardships may be placed on the gold mines if the war is long-drawn-out, but there seems every likelihood of a higher price for the yellow metal in the post-war period. Today, many mining stocks are selling below the break-up value and I agree with your choice, except perhaps in the case of . . ."

(†) three Canadian mining stocks.

We agree with the Financial Editor, believing there will eventually be higher prices for gold, and suggest the following mining stocks for your consideration:

Dome	Malartic Gold Fields	Madsen Red Lake
Kerr-Addison	Preston East Dome	Cochenour Willans
Macassa	MacLeod Cockshutt	McKenzie Red Lake
	East Malartic	

Enquiries solicited.

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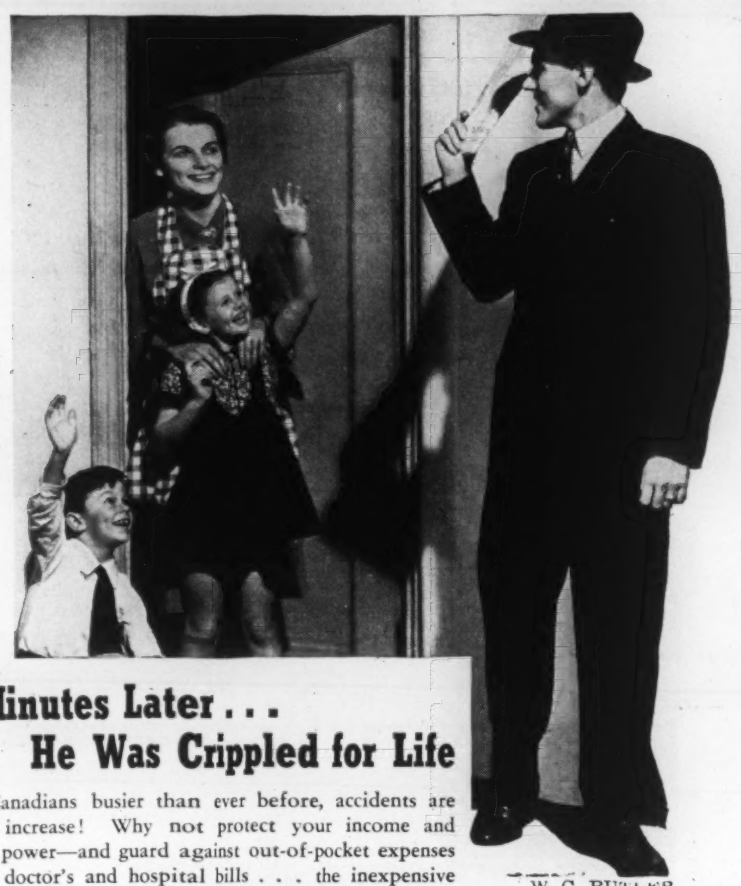

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ABOUT INSURANCE

More New Savings Required to Win War

BY GEORGE GILBERT

As the financial chimera—that money to pay the country's bills can be raised at practically no cost to anybody simply by manipulation of the currency and credit of the Dominion—dissolves in the cold light of reality, we are left facing the hard fact that only by further sacrifice and additional saving can victory be successfully financed.

New savings are what is urgently needed, as the diversion of funds from existing reservoirs already being utilized for the purpose, even if carried to the extreme limit, would not be sufficient to meet the requirements. In large part, new savings must come from the masses of workers whose income, despite increased taxation, now provides them with a larger margin over living costs than they have enjoyed for a long time.

SOME people evidently believe that the Government could raise the money for the war in some other way than by increased taxation and by borrowing from the public in such large amounts. There are those who advocate the issue of more paper money in the form of Bank of Canada notes to finance the war effort, despite the fact that the disastrous German inflation of the 1920's had its beginning in an attempt to finance the cost of the last war by the issue of more and more paper money. Once the German Government started the snowball of inflation rolling, it got out of hand altogether, and continued until there was no value whatever left in the currency.

What difference does it make whether war bills are paid out of the proceeds of taxation and war bond sales or by the issue of more Bank of Canada notes? That is a question which has been asked from time to time by those who apparently think that projects great and small can be financed in this way by the Government at practically no cost to anybody by merely utilizing the credit of the Dominion for the purpose, as a bank makes use of its own credit in the case of commercial and other loans.

Currency Depreciation

There is, of course, a fundamental difference between the two methods of meeting the necessary expenditures of a country either in war or in peace times. Taxes are paid and bonds are purchased out of the earnings and savings of the people, the money having been first earned or saved and then transferred to the Government, which in turn transfers it to the people in payment for goods or services. Accordingly, there is no increase in the amount of money in existence, but simply a transfer from one holder to another.

On the other hand, when more Bank of Canada notes are issued there is an addition to the quantity of money in existence, and if the issue of new paper money is carried beyond certain well known limits its value depreciates and no set of government controls so far devised can prevent such depreciation; and the greater the volume of new paper money the greater the depreciation, or, in other words, the higher the cost of living becomes.

Thus if the value of our money is to be protected from serious depreciation and the cost of living kept within reasonable bounds, funds for the carrying on of the country's war and other activities must be raised by way of taxation and by borrowing from the people through the issue of war securities. In order to be able to provide the funds now required and which will be required for this purpose in the future, the volume of new savings on the part of the bulk of the populations will have to be materially increased.

How New Savings Arise

By the exercise of greater thrift and economy on the part of those in the lower income as well as those in the higher income brackets, it will be possible to effect the new savings necessary over and above the compulsory savings provided for in the 1942 war income tax act. It is to be carefully noted that it is not adding to these new savings which are so essential at this time by obtaining a life insurance policy loan or the cash surrender value of the policy in order to take care of existing or new obligations in connection with taxes or the purchases of war securities.

In fact, it is the whole purpose of this war savings movement to induce people to effect new savings and to make them available to the Government for the war effort and not to disturb savings already accumulated and those now accumulating under life insurance policies and which are already going to the Government for the purchase of war bonds.

New savings are made possible either by refraining from the purchase of non-essentials—and life insurance cannot be classed as a non-essential—or by a rise in the national income which provides a greater margin of income over necessary living expenses, or by both. In the present situation, there is undoubtedly room to effect large savings by both methods.

While it is true that in certain lines production is necessarily being curtailed during the war, it is also a fact that the Government is purchasing such great quantities of other

Learning what the children think of Britain's food problem? Canada's Leonard W. Brockington, who is now serving the B.B.C. in an advisory capacity, is shown during a tour of inspection of London's restaurants.

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products that the net result is a large increase in the national income which, despite increasing taxes and a rise in the cost of living, is providing the mass of workers with a larger margin of income over living costs than they have enjoyed for a long time.

It must be realized that new savings are absolutely necessary in order to finance the war to a successful conclusion, as the diversion of funds from existing reservoirs already being utilized for the purpose, even if carried out to the extreme limit, would not be sufficient to meet requirements. As the dollars paid for life insurance are already going largely to the Government for the purchase of war bonds, it is not furthering the war effort when the individual policyholder uses his life insurance savings for that purpose, as he is only furnishing the Government with the funds through another channel.

Although in either event the money goes to the Government for the war effort, there is a difference so far as the individual policy-holder is concerned if, by surrendering his policies or by borrowing on them for that purpose, he is seriously impairing his own or his family's security for the future. In that case, he should think twice before taking such action.

Other Investments Out

In this country the life insurance companies have practically all adopted the practice of side-tracking all new investments for the purchase of war bonds. As has been pointed out before, Canada's borrowing at the present time amounts to about $1,800,000,000 per year, and it is also raising an additional $2,000,000,000 from taxation. Practically all the money borrowed is being borrowed directly from the public or from institutions other than the chartered banks.

Not only have the life insurance companies in Canada invested every new dollar available in war bonds, but in most instances they have invested considerably more than their new income in such bonds, so that, in effect, there has been a conversion of old investments into Government issues. The bulk of old funds coming up for re-investment have been used for the purchase of war bonds.

There is a sound reason for this policy of all-out support of Government war issues by the life insurance companies in Canada, for they recognize that the alternative for the financing of the war by conservative and orthodox methods is simply the resort to practices which are directly inflationary in character and which eventually would have an extremely harmful effect not only on the war effort but on the Canadian people as individuals.

To believe that war bills can be paid simply by the issue of more Bank of Canada notes, or that by the manipulation of currency and credit a sort of Utopia can be brought about in this country is to cherish a dangerous delusion. For, after all, goods and services, and not monetary tokens, constitute the wealth of a nation. The money to pay for the goods and services required to bring the war to a successful conclusion and at the same time keep the country solvent must be raised either by taxation or by borrowing from the savings of the people. Obviously it cannot all be raised by taxation, and therefore the accumulation of new savings for this purpose in greater amounts than ever before has become imperative.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have received a prospectus from "The Ministers Life and Casualty Union" of Minneapolis and Toronto, offering their "Peerless Policy" and "Defender Policy" for $2.00 down and the rest after the beginning of April. These accident and sickness policies are quoted at $16.00 and $12.00 per year respectively. What can you tell me about this "Union" and do you think that what they have to offer is the thing for a minister with a limited income? Is it a "Board" or a "Mutual Company"? Your advice will be greatly appreciated.

—T. N. W., Saanichton, B.C.

Ministers Life and Casualty Union of Minneapolis, Minn., with Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1901, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since June 20, 1935. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

It is authorized to transact life, accident and sickness insurance in Canada in accordance with its articles of incorporation, constitution and laws. As it is required to maintain a Government deposit in this country at least equal to the reserve on its policies in force in Canada, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance, and all claims are readily collectable.

Its total admitted assets in Canada at the end of 1941 were $276,903, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $188,815, showing a surplus here of $88,088. Its total income in Canada in 1941 was $73,786, and its total disbursements, $46,351.

Its accident and sickness policies furnish a reasonable amount of current protection at a very moderate rate.

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you give me some information about the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association, with head office at Toronto, as to its financial position and soundness from an insurance standpoint? How long has it been in business, and are its policyholders protected by reserves in the same way as policyholders of ordinary insurance companies are protected?

—C. H. L., Hamilton, Ont.

Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association, with head office at Toronto, has been in existence since 1876, and formerly operated under Provincial charter and license, but since 1937 it has been carrying on business under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed as a fraternal benefit society, and maintains a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. As it operates on the legal reserve system, with reserves on the Om 3 per cent basis, and shows a surplus over reserves and all other liabilities, holders of its policies are amply protected, and all claims are readily collectable.

At the end of 1941 its total admitted assets, according to Government figures, were $1,888,940, while its total liabilities amounted to $1,649,230, showing a surplus of $239,710 over policy reserves and all liabilities. In 1941 its total income was $195,697, and its total disbursements, $128,942. The net amount of life insurance in force at December 31, 1941, was $4,676,952, under 8,074 policies.

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Agency Enquiries Invited

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J. ALDERIC RAYMOND
PRESIDENT

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Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

THE gold mining industry of the province of Ontario continues on the downward slope. Complete data for September shows tonnage is down over 21 per cent below that of one year ago. Actual gold output is down about 19½ per cent when compared with the rate of operations in September 1941.

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The mines of the province of Quebec produced $1,147,931 more gold during the first nine months of 1942 than in the corresponding period of 1941. The uprise, however, reached an end a few months ago and the output is now swinging steadily downward. Noranda Mines is still maintaining gold production at around $2,250,000 quarterly. Lamaque Gold Mines is the second largest producer in the province and is maintaining gold output at about $1,000,000 quarterly. Sigma produced $765,000 in the third quarter of 1942; East Malartic produced $696,000; Beattie Gold Mines produced $627,000, and Malartic Gold Fields is maintaining output at about $500,000 per quarter.

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Gold mining in the province of British Columbia has suffered to even greater extent than Ontario. Fifty per cent of the gold mines of British Columbia have closed down, while the remaining half are greatly understaffed.

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Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines, due to having been able to draw ore of somewhat better grade than normal, is making a net profit of over $40,000 a month, according to preliminary estimates. This is after making allowance for taxation, etc., and has indicated a rate of very close to $500,000 a year. Gross output for September was $140,133 for a new high record.

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Beattie Gold Mines milled 494,425 tons of ore in the first nine months of 1942 compared with 490,250 tons in the corresponding period of 1941. However, recovery in the first nine months of this year was lower at $3.77 per ton as compared with $4.15 a year ago. Profit, after paying taxes but before allowing for depreciation, was $559,826 in the nine months ended September 30 compared with $638,648 in the corresponding period of 1941.

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Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company made a net profit of $5,293,719 during the nine months ended September 30. This was after allowing for all costs, including taxes as well as depreciation. Official details analized for SATURDAY NIGHT reveal the fact that net profits during the past six months have averaged 22 cents per share every thirty days. This is a gain of 10 per cent over the rate prevailing a year ago.

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The mine workers of the Kirkland Lake district are to receive a holiday of six full days a year with pay. This will apply to all men who work at least 300 days a year. Absence will automatically disqualify all those who are willfully absent for unreasonable periods, but absence because of illness will not count against them.

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Nickel Offsets, Ltd., is proceeding with arrangements for extending its shaft from a present depth of 530 ft. to a depth of 1250 ft. The company is steadily adding to the large tonnage of commercial ore already in sight.

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Chesterville Larder Lake Mines produced $880,018 in the first nine months of 1942 compared with $1,001,622 in the corresponding period of 1941. Grade of ore declined to $4.69 per ton compared with $5.63 a year ago. As a result, the operating profit for the nine months was just $115,001 compared with $340,110 in the first nine months of 1941. This was before allowing for taxes. The operating profit, before allowing for taxes, was just 62 cents per ton in the first nine months of this year compared with $1.82 per ton in the corresponding period of 1941.

DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, DOMINION OF CANADA)

And Subsidiary Companies

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Your Directors submit herewith their Fourteenth Annual Report of the operations of your Company and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1942, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profit and Loss, and Consolidated Balance Sheet as at July 31, 1942, as certified by your Auditors.

Our financial statements at July 31, 1942, are expressed in United States currency, as was done last year. The following general principles of exchange conversion were applied to items other than those located in, or which originate in, the United States; inventories on hand and inventory items included in cost of goods sold are stated at the equivalent United States dollar cost at time of production or acquisition; other current assets, unexpired charges and current liabilities are at the official rate of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa, at July 31, 1942; additions to capital assets and capital stock during the year and profit and loss items, other than inventory sold, are stated at the prevailing control rates. As a result, a net exchange adjustment of $63,737.17 has been charged against the earnings of the year.

PROFITS

The consolidated net profits for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1942, amounted to $10,897,439.73, after absorbing all advertising and administration expenses and making provision for all accrued taxes and contingencies, equivalent, after deducting Preferred dividends, to $5.75 per share on the Common Stock outstanding. This compares with consolidated net profits of $8,110,012.35 in the preceding year, equal after deducting Preferred dividends to $4.17 per share on the Common Stock then outstanding.

DIVIDENDS

The regular quarterly dividends payable in United States currency on the Preferred Stock, and four dividends totalling $2.22 per share, Canadian currency, on the Common Stock, were paid during the fiscal year.

SURPLUS

Your Directors deemed it desirable to reduce the book value of Trade-Marks, Bottling and Blending Rights, Contracts and Goodwill to the nominal sum of $1.00, and, to effect this reduction, earned surplus was charged with $11,689,935.97.

After making this charge and providing $4,816,299.54 for dividends and sinking fund appropriation, the consolidated earned surplus of your Company was reduced during the year by $5,608,795.78, and amounted to $31,536,654.54 on July 31, 1942.

Capital Surplus was increased $597,000. to $1,800,000. representing the purchase and cancellation during the year of Preferred Stock having a par value of $597,000.

Any distribution of Assets is presently subject to governmental approval under Wartime regulations.

SALES

The consolidated net sales of your subsidiary companies amounted to $207,892,397.03. All selling and advertising expenses incurred have been charged to the cost of operations for the year.

FINANCE

Consolidated current working assets, including unexpired insurance and other items chargeable to future operations, exceeded all liabilities, including long-term bank loans, by $53,006,304.77, being an increase over last year of $6,572,179.13.

During the year the American subsidiaries entered into a new Bank Credit Agreement with their banks which gave them the right to borrow money up to five years.

ACQUISITIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Your Company acquired during the year the entire issued capital stock of The British Columbia Distillery Company Limited, and of Amherst Distillers Limited, obtaining thereby valuable stocks of maturing spirits and additional distilling and warehousing facilities.

The new warehouse at Ville LaSalle (Montreal) plant reached practical completion by the end of the fiscal year, and is now in full operation.

The United States subsidiaries acquired certain plants and assets during the year. These and additional manufacturing and warehousing facilities, resulted in an increase at July 31, 1942, of $5,538,364.03 on account of Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

During the year, 12,500 shares of the Company's Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series were issued as part of the consideration paid for the shares acquired of The British Columbia Distillery Company Limited and of Amherst Distillers Limited.

Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series purchased and cancelled during the year for Sinking Fund requirements amounted to 5,970 shares, acquired at a cost of $489,985.55 which amount was charged to Earned Surplus and leaving 164,500 shares as the total number outstanding at July 31, 1942.

APPRECIATION

It is with pleasure that your Directors again record their appreciation of the loyal and faithful manner in which all the officials and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries have performed their duties.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
S. BRONFMAN,
President.

Montreal, October 28th, 1942.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1942

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

Earned surplus, balance July 31, 1941		$37,145,450.32
Sales, less freight and allowances	$207,892,397.03	
Less: Cost of goods sold	152,581,936.68	
	$ 55,310,460.35	
Miscellaneous income, discounts, etc.	309,325.69	
	$ 55,619,786.04	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	$26,365,469.64	
Directors' remuneration	21,000.00	
Salaries of executives including those of subsidiary companies	476,302.08	
Legal fees	286,664.15	
Interest (net)	495,152.36	
Provision for depreciation (see footnote)	217,469.25	
Amortization of contracts	72,288.00	
Loss on disposal of capital assets	67,103.36	
Loss on investments realized	675.68	
	28,002,124.52	
Profit before provision for income and profits taxes, contingencies and exchange adjustments	$ 27,617,661.52	
Provision for income and profits taxes (including Canadian and United States excess profits taxes of approximately $8,687,000)	15,656,484.62	
	$ 11,961,176.90	
Provision for contingencies	$ 1,000,000.00	
Provision for exchange adjustments	63,737.17	
	1,063,737.17	
Profit after providing for income and profits taxes, contingencies and exchange adjustments for the year ending July 31, 1942		10,897,439.73
		$48,042,890.05
Deduct:		
Dividends on Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series	$ 819,337.50	
Dividends on Common Stock (Canadian $3,892,525.80)	3,506,776.49	
Appropriated for the purchase and cancellation of Preferred Stock 5% Series	489,985.55	
Amount required to reduce "Trade-Marks, Bottling and Blending Rights, Contracts and Goodwill" to a nominal amount of $1.00	11,689,935.97	
		16,506,235.51
Earned surplus at July 31, 1942, per balance sheet		$31,536,654.54

NOTE: Depreciation provided during the year amounted to $1,643,686.37 of which $1,426,217.12 has been charged to cost of production and $217,469.25 as above.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, JULY 31, 1942

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Cash in banks and on hand	$ 6,135,703.89	
Accounts receivable after providing reserves of $2,014,623.80 for doubtful accounts	26,640,089.05	
Canadian Government bonds (at market quotations $227,684)	228,829.30	
Inventories of whiskies and spirits as shown by Government records, warehouse reports and physical inventories, valued at cost including duty, taxes and freight where such have been paid, and inventories of raw materials and supplies at cost of purchase	59,409,787.23	
Deposits on grain futures purchase contracts (the aggregate amount of the contracts was $2,949,656, market value $2,901,787)	181,956.17	
		$ 92,596,365.64
Unexpired Insurance and other items chargeable to Future Operations		1,281,664.94
Sundry Investments and Advances		392,131.88
Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment, at cost with the exception of certain properties which are carried at depreciated reproductive appraisal values of $888,192.51 as determined by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at November 1, 1926, plus subsequent additions at cost	$29,860,284.96	
LESS: Reserves for depreciation and amortization	11,750,793.99	
		18,109,490.97
Trade-Marks, Bottling and Blending Rights, Contracts and Goodwill, at nominal amount		1.00
		$112,379,654.43

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable to banks	$ 7,750,000.00	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,808,063.81	
Dividend on Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable August 1, 1942	205,625.00	
Provision for Federal, Provincial, State and Municipal taxes in Canada and the United States	20,858,037.00	
		$ 33,621,725.81
Advances under Bank Credit Agreement, Maturing 1944-1950		7,250,000.00
Deferred Credits to Future Operations		296,370.03
Reserve for Contingencies		2,000,000.00
Capital Stock:		
Cumulative Preferred Stock:		
Authorized—200,000 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock of the par value of $100.00 each United States currency	$20,000,000.00	
Issued—Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series of the par value of $100.00 each United States currency, redeemable at the option of the Board of Directors at $105.00 per share United States currency:		
170,000 shares issued to July 31, 1941	$17,000,000.00	
12,500 shares issued during the year ending July 31, 1942, in connection with the acquisition of subsidiary companies	1,250,000.00	
182,500 shares issued to July 31, 1942	$18,250,000.00	
12,030 shares purchased and cancelled to July 31, 1941	$ 1,203,000.00	
5,970 shares purchased and cancelled during the year ending July 31, 1942	597,000.00	
18,000 shares purchased and cancelled to July 31, 1942	$ 1,800,000.00	
164,500 shares outstanding		16,450,000.00
Common Stock, without nominal or par value:		
Authorized—2,300,000 shares		
Issued:		
1,752,845 shares issued as at July 31, 1941	$19,404,588.75	
1,025 shares issued during the year ending July 31, 1942 under options ($22.00 per share in Canadian currency)	20,315.30	
1,753,870 shares outstanding		19,424,904.05
Surplus:		
Capital surplus arising from the purchase and cancellation of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series	$ 1,800,000.00	
Earned surplus, as per statement attached	31,536,654.54	
		33,336,654.54
		$112,379,654.43

NOTE: No provision has been made in the financial statements for possible taxes that may ultimately be payable in connection with the distribution to the Parent Company of dividends out of the undistributed surpluses of the United States subsidiary companies. The necessity for a complete distribution of these surpluses may never arise and the policy will be continued of providing for such taxes as may arise in the fiscal year in which dividends are paid to the Parent Company.

Approved on Behalf of the Board:

S. BRONFMAN, Director.

H. F. WILLKIE, Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1942, and the consolidated statement of earned surplus and profit and loss for the fiscal year ending on that date. In connection therewith, we have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the companies and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the companies and other supporting evidence, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we required. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances and included all procedures which we considered necessary.

We report that, in our opinion, the attached consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1942, and the attached statement of consolidated earned surplus and profit and loss sets forth the results of operations for the year ending on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

We have also reviewed the section of the Report of Directors relating to the general principles of exchange conversion applied to items, other than those in United States currency, and that relating to the Surplus of the Company and, in our opinion, the statements contained therein are correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors

Montreal, Canada, October 26, 1942.